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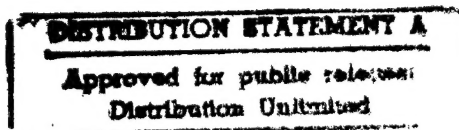
5 October 1982

USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1316

CURRENT POLITICAL ISSUES



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5 October 1982

USSR REPORT
POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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CONTENTS

INTERNATIONAL

All-Union Nationalities Conference Sessions Detailed (SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA, various dates)	1
Conference Continues Its Work Conference Section Sessions Detailed Conference Finishes Its Work	
Anti-Communist Ideological Offensive Analyzed (N. Kirichenko; PRAVDA UKRAINY, 28 Jul 82)	13
Briefs Afghans Visit Servicemen's Camps	17

NATIONAL

Party Control Official Discusses Discipline (I. Gustov; PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN', 27 Jul 82)	18
Party Journal Reviews Brezhnev's Latest Book (PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN', no date given)	31
Leader Removal, Even for Health, 'Extraordinary Event' (A. Burma; PRAVDA, 23 Aug 82)	40
'Pravda' Editorializes on Importance of Raykoms (Editorial; PRAVDA, 27 Jul 82) 1.....	44

Economic Questions, Food Program Discussed (V. Bezsmertnyy; RADYANS'KA UKRAYINA, 16 Jun 82)	46
--	----

Briefs New Copyright Agency Head Elected	51
---	----

REGIONAL

Aliyev Speech at Republic Aktiv With Students (G. A. Aliyev; BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY, 29 Aug 82)	52
--	----

Rashidov on Fraternity of Peoples (Sh. Rashidov; NOVYY MIR, Jun 82)	63
--	----

Usubaliyev Addresses Russian Explorer Memorial Ceremony (V. Verbkina, Z. Musin; SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA, 17 Aug 82)	70
---	----

Japanese-Soviet Friendship Society Delegation in Minsk (SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA, 19 Aug 82)	74
---	----

Kolotukha Report at Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Session (Ya. Ya. Kolotukha; PRAVDA UKRAINY, 10 Jul 82)	75
--	----

Problems of Political Education in West Ukrainian Oblast (I. Yarkovoy; PRAVDA, 29 Jul 82)	78
--	----

Lithuanian Agroindustrial Commission Meets (SOVETSKAYA LITVA, 11 Sep 82)	81
---	----

Lithuanian Agroindustrial Commission Holds First Meeting (SOVETSKAYA LITVA, 6 Aug 82)	83
--	----

International Conference on Horticulture Held in Tallinn (SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA, 18 Aug 82)	85
--	----

More Agricultural Cadres Being Trained in Estonia (SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA, 26 Aug 82)	86
---	----

Ukraine Komsomol Views Food Program (Editorial Report)	87
---	----

INTERNATIONAL

ALL-UNION NATIONALITIES CONFERENCE SESSIONS DETAILED

Conference Continues Its Work

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 30 Jun 82 p 1

[LatINFORM] communique: "Improve Patriotic and Internationalist Upbringing" under the rubric "The All-Union Scientific and Practical Conference"]

[Text] On 29 June in Riga the All-Union Scientific and Practical Conference on "The Development of Relations Among Nationalities Under Advanced Socialism. Experience in and Problems of Patriotic and Internationalist Upbringing" continued its deliberations.

The papers presented at the plenary meeting were: "Cooperation of Fraternal Countries--Socialist Internationalism in Action," by I. P. Morozov, first secretary of the Komi Oblast CPSU committee; "The Policy of the Bulgarian Communist Party on the Cause of the Patriotic and Internationalist Upbringing of the Nation During the Construction of Advanced Socialism," by Danail Glavinov, deputy chief of the department of propaganda and agitation under the Bulgarian CP CC; "Nationalities Problems in the United States and the Position of the United States Communist Party," by James Jackson, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the United States CP; "The Implementation of the Leninist Nationalities Policy in the Activities of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party," by Jozsef Sabo, member of the CC of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, rector of the Higher Party School of the CC of the HSWP, professor; "Problems of Patriotic and Internationalist Upbringing in the Process of the Construction of Socialism in Poland," by Janusz Janicki, deputy chief of the Ideological department of the CC of the Polish United Workers Party; "Patriotic and Internationalist Upbringing in the Ideological Activities of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia," by deputy chief of the department of propaganda and agitation under the CC of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, doctor, Zdenek Kral; "Experience in the Work of the Communist Party of Cuba on Patriotic and Internationalist Upbringing," by Oscar Domenech, deputy chief of the department of revolutionary orientation at the CC of the Cuban CP; "The Development of Relations Among Nationalities During the Period of the Socialist Revolution in Vietnam," by Le Vu, deputy chief of the department for the nationalities under the CC of the Communist Party of Vietnam; "Current Aspects of the Work of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party on the Internationalist and Patriotic Upbringing of Working People," by Badamyn Lhamsuren, member of the CC of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, director of the Institute of Social Sciences under the CC

MPRP; "National Unity Under Socialism. National Divisions Within the Imperialist System," by Edward Glekin [name transliterated], member of the Political Committee of the National Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Ireland; "Certain Aspects of Internationalist Upbringing in the Current Stage of the April Revolution in Afghanistan," by F. M. Dekhneshin, member of the CC of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, head of the department of propaganda, education, and training at the CC PDPA; "Socialist Patriotism, Proletarian Internationalism, and Socialist National Consciousness in the Ideological Work of the Socialist United Party of Germany," by Johannes Zelt, professor of the Academy of Social Sciences under the CC SUPG, doctor of sciences; "The Class Approach to the Nationality Question," by Piter Boychuk [name transliterated], member of the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Canada; "The Significance of the Solution of the Nationality Question in the USSR and the Experience of the Communist Party of India," by Naidu Bhaskar, representative of the Communist Party of India; "The International Significance of the Leninist Nationalities Policy and the Tasks of Socialist Ethiopia in Solving the Nationalities Problem," by Etefesakh Alemu, representative of the commission for organization of the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (KOPTE); and "The International Significance of the Experience of the CPSU in Solving the Nationalities Question and Its Applicability to the Activities of the Yemen Socialist Party," by Abdel Gani Maktari, representative of the Yemen Socialist Party.

The participants in the plenary meeting unanimously pointed to the outstanding international significance of the accomplishments of the CPSU and the Soviet state in solving the nationalities question. The experience of the Soviet Union is being deeply investigated and broadly analyzed in the fraternal socialist countries, and it serves as an inspiring example to communist and workers' parties in their struggle against imperialist ideology.

International reaction strives to exploit nationalist ideology for its own ends, sowing dissension and hostility among nations. The main object of imperialist diversionary propaganda is the Soviet Union. The purpose of these actions is to undermine the moral-political unity of the Soviet society, weaken the friendship of Soviet nations, impose on world public opinion a distorted view of the actual nature of relations among nationalities in the USSR, and weaken the influence of the Soviet experiment on the national liberation movements in the developing and capitalist countries.

The audience noted that under these conditions a special impetus is provided by the greeting dispatched by Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CC CPSU and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, to the conference participants, in which he refers to the significance of patriotic and internationalist upbringing in preserving the achievements of socialism and strengthening peace and international security.

Those taking part in the deliberations of the plenary meeting included: B. N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CC CPSU Politburo, secretary of the CC CPSU; Ye. M. Tyazhel'nikov, chief of the Department of Propaganda under the CC CPSU; the comrades A. E. Voss, I. A. Anderson, E. Ya. Aushkap, Ya. Ya. Vagris, V. I. Dmitriyev, A. E. Ikauniyek, V. A. Chemm, E. M. Ozols, and B. K. Pugo; M.-S. I. Umakhanov, first secretary of the Dagestanskaya Oblast CPSU Committee; G. P. Bogomyakov, first secretary of the Tyumenskaya Oblast CPSU Committee; and A. V. Smirnov, sector head at the International Department under the CC CPSU.

The conference is continuing its work.

Conference Section Sessions Detailed

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 30 Jun 82 pp 1.3

[LatINFORM communique: "The International Unity of the Soviet Nation: At Section Sessions" under the rubric "The All-Union Scientific and Practical Conference"]

[Text] A broad range of questions with regard to the further strengthening of the unity of the nations of the multinational Soviet state was discussed at 11 section sessions by participants in the All-Union Scientific and Practical Conference on "The Development of Relations Among Nationalities Under Advanced Socialism. Experience in and Problems of Patriotic and Internationalist Upbringing." The basis for a deep analysis were the papers presented concerning current problems of the theory and practice of the permanent system of political, economic, and cultural relations among the nations which united their material resources and creative strength for the construction of communism.

The greeting sent to the conference by comrade L. I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CC CPSU and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, predetermined the basic nature of the discussions at the section sessions. Its pertinent part ran as follows: "Your conference is taking place on the eve of a notable jubilee--the 60th anniversary of establishment of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. It is important that you, following a good Leninist tradition, intend to focus your attention on discussing the experience and current problems in the development of relations among nationalities under advanced socialism."

It was especially pointed out that a major factor in the fruitful work of the sections was the substantive paper presented at the plenary meeting by B. N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CC CPSU Politburo, secretary of the CC CPSU, which shed penetrating light on the key principles of the Leninist nationalities policy in the stage of advanced socialism and on its international significance, as well as the paper presented by A. E. Voss, first secretary of the CC of the Latvian CP, on current problems of the further strengthening of patriotic and internationalist upbringing of workers.

The discussion, commenced at the plenary meeting, of the work of party organizations to bring up working people and all Soviet people in the spirit of friendship of nations, Soviet patriotism, and internationalism, was continued at the Section on Problems of the Party's Guidance of the Development of Relations Among Nationalities and the Patriotic and Internationalist Upbringing of Working People. Those taking part in the work of this section included Ye. M. Tyazhel'nikov, chief of the Department of Propaganda under the CC CPSU, and V. I. Dmitriyev, second secretary of the CC of the Latvian CP.

The section's work was directed by A. S. Kapto, secretary of the CC of the Ukrainian CP, K. N. Kulmatov, secretary of the CC of the Kirghiz CP, V. P. Polyanichko, sector head at the Department of Propaganda under the CC CPSU, and L. Ya. Zile, director of the Institute of History of the Party under the CC of the Latvian CP.

The vast scale and growing complexity of the tasks of communist construction, the deepening of the processes of internationalization of the Soviet society, and the exacerbation of the international situation all pose higher requirements to the level of the party's leadership. This was mentioned at the section session by: S. M. Shabashov, secretary of the Vitebskaya Oblast Belorussian CP Committee; L. I. Kholmogorov, senior scientific co-worker at the Institute of Marxism-Leninism under the CC CPSU, doctor of philosophic sciences; V. N. Sverkalov, secretary of the Ul'yanovskaya Oblast CPSU Committee; V. Kh. Sokol, tube mill operator at the Dneprovskiy Metallurgical Plant imeni Dzerzhinskiy, deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet; S. Sh. Kurbanov, secretary of the Khorezmskaya Oblast Committee of the Azerbaijan CP; B. K. Alushkin, secretary of the Gorno-Altayskaya Oblast CPSU Committee; I. A. Panfilov, chief of the department of propaganda and agitation under the CC of the Moldavian CP; T. V. Glavak, secretary of the Kiev City Party Committee; I. I. Serova, department head at the Mogilev Teachers Training Institute, doctor of philosophic sciences; M. S. Ismagambetova, secretary of the Tselinogradskaya Oblast Committee of the Kazakh CP; D. Kh. Oorzhak, secretary of the Tuvinskaya Oblast CPSU Committee; A. I. Shtykov, head of the department of propaganda and agitation under the Karel'skaya Oblast CPSU Committee; M. S. Kudrianov, editor-in-chief of the CC CPSU periodical KADRY SEL'SKOGO KHOZYAYSTVA, and others.

The participants stressed that the further strengthening of an effective guidance by the party over relations among nationalities requires improving the scientific basis of that guidance. Corresponding recommendations were drafted and adopted at the session. Specifically, they support the practice of setting up councils (centers) for the study of relations among nationalities and patriotic and internationalist upbringing, to be attached to the central committees of the communist parties of the Union and autonomous republics. In addition, these recommendations stress the necessity of manifesting incessant concern for enhancing the scientific-theoretical level of the training of leading party, Soviet, managerial, trade-union, and Komsomol workers as well as ideological cadres. Special attention was paid to focusing still more actively and persistently, on employing various forms of organizational and political-educational work, the energies of working people on the successful implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

After the session was over, the participants toured the "Radiotekhnika" [Radio Engineering] Production Association, where they familiarized themselves with the operating experience of the local plant party committee, shop party committees, and party teams for the upbringing of the multinational collective.

The economic basis for the rapprochement of Soviet nations and ethnic groups consists in socialist production relations and socialist division of labor among the republics and economic regions. The integrated economic organism of the entire country provides a firm material foundation for the friendship and cooperation of Soviet nations.

These questions, as well as problems of the further intensification and streamlining of production and implementation of the USSR Food Program, were discussed at the Section on the United National Economic Complex as the Material Basis for the Rapprochement and Flowering of Nations. The work of that section was directed by A. F. Rumyantsev, editor-in-chief of EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA; G. B. Bobosadykova, secretary of the CC of the Tajik CP; N. I. Mal'kov, first secretary of the Magadan-

skaya Oblast CPSU Committee; Academician B. Ye. Paton, President of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences; V. M. Kuznetsov, consultant to the Department of Propaganda, CC CPSU; and I. Kh. Kirtovskiy, director, Institute of Economics, Latvian SSR Academy of Sciences.

The discussants and speakers pointed out that theory and practice show that the increasingly fuller utilization of the possibilities and advantages of the integrated national economic complex is a powerful tool for progress in each republic and the country as a whole and assures the flowering and rapprochement of all the nations and nationalities of the USSR. Of tremendous value is the experience in the patronage exercised by Union and autonomous republics, krays, and oblasts over the colonization of virgin and fallow lands, the rebuilding of Tashkent, the construction of the Baykal-Amur Railroad, the establishment of the West Siberian oil and gas complex, and the construction of those giants of Soviet industry--the Atomic Power Station Equipment Plant [Atommash] and the Kama Automobile Plant [KamAZ]. The all-Union shock Komsomol construction projects became a notable school for upbringing the youth in the spirit of lofty communist ideals and Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism as well as for the moral and labor toughening of the youth.

The speakers and discussants stressed that the conversion of the economy to the path of intensive development in accordance with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress requires that all participants in the nationwide cooperation of labor should master new methods of management and adopt the communist attitude toward labor and national welfare. The economic education of the working people should be raised to a qualitatively new level, and the aim should be for every Soviet man to become an active conductor of the party's economic policy. Favorable soil for strengthening the friendship of nations at present is provided by the nationwide socialist competition under the slogan "[Devote to] the 60th Anniversary of the USSR 60 Shock Work Weeks!"

Those discussing this topic at the section session included: V. P. Mozhin, chairman of the council for the deployment of productive forces under the USSR Gosplan, member of the All-Union Order of Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences [VASKhNIL]; A. R. Koroten'kov, steelworker at the Elektrostal' Plant (Moscow Oblast), deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet; R. K. Belyayev, first secretary of the Naberezhnyye Chelny City CPSU Committee (Tatarskaya ASSR); G. G. Persidskiy, secretary of the Volgondonsk City CPSU Committee (Rostovskaya Oblast); V. A. Sayushev, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Professional and Vocational Education; K. K. Rutenberg, first secretary of the Talsinskiy Rayon Committee of the Latvian CP, and others.

Following the session, the section participants toured the State Electrotechnical Plant [VEF] Association imeni V. I. Lenin.

The social policy of the party and the Soviet state on relations among nationalities is based on deeply scientific principles. It assures a gradual rapprochement of all the classes and social groups of the Soviet state, resulting in the formation of a fundamentally classless structure of society within the historic framework of advanced socialism. Ways of strengthening the social unity of the Soviet society were the topic of discussions at the Section on Social Policy and the Development of Relations Among Nationalities, held in the House of Culture of the Sovkhoz imeni Lenin in Rizhskiy Rayon.

The activities of the section were directed by R. I. Kosolapov, editor-in-chief of the journal KOMMUNIST, G. N. Yenukidze, secretary of the CC of the Georgian CP; V. F. Pravotorov, consultant to the Department of Propaganda, CC CPSU; and doctor of economic sciences Ya. P. Poriyetis, professor at the Latvian State University imeni P. Stuchka.

The discussants included doctor of philosophic sciences A. G. Zdravomyslov (Institute of Marxism Leninism under the CC CPSU); doctor of philosophic sciences G. O. Zimanas (Lithuania), editor-in-chief of the journal KOMUNISTAS; I. V. Baltagulov, secretary of the Alma-Atinskaya Oblast party committee; S. P. Nechay, secretary of the Ternopol'skaya Oblast committee of the Ukrainian CP; doctor of philosophic sciences M. Kh. Titma (Estonia), and others.

The section session drafted concrete recommendations on the social policy and development of relations among nationalities in our country.

Following the section session, the conference participants familiarized themselves with the fruitful changes in the social appearance, culture, and living conditions, as well as with work activities, at the collective of the Sovkhoz imeni Lenin as well as at "Kekava," one of the country's advanced poultry factories, and saw how the tasks to implement the plans put forward by the Food Program are being accomplished there.

The role of the socialist statehood in forming the new historic community represented by the Soviet nation, the work of the soviets of people's deputies on the international upbringing of working people, and the dialectics of the international and the national in USSR state construction were the problems discussed during the session of the Section on The Development of Socialist Democracy and the Further Strengthening of the Unity of the Soviet Nation.

The activities of the section were directed by A. U. Salimov, secretary of the CC of the Uzbek CP; V. A. Blyum, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Latvian SSR Supreme Soviet; and N. S. Chernykh, sector chief, Department of Propaganda, CC CPSU.

The discussants included S. G. Batyyev, chairman of the Presidium of the Tatarskaya ASSR Supreme Soviet; S. M. Islyukov, chairman of the Presidium of the Chuvashskaya ASSR Supreme Soviet; A. Ya. Sukharev, First Deputy USSR Minister of Justice; B. M. Zumakulov, secretary of the Kabardino-Balkarskaya Oblast CPSU Committee; V. K. Gil', first secretary of the Lyubinskiy Rayon CPSU Committee; A. V. Bondar', leader of track-layers' brigade of the Construction and Installation Train No 581 [SMP-581] on the Buryat segment of the Balkay-Amur Railroad [BAM], winner of the Lenin Komsomol Prize; doctor of historical sciences T. Yu. Burmistrova, professor at the Leningrad State University, and other speakers. They all stressed that during the 60 years of existence of the USSR the Leninist principles and forms of Soviet national-state construction completely justified themselves while at the same time becoming further creatively elaborated, and that these principles and forms embody the socialist and genuinely internationalist nature of Soviet statehood and its consistent and real democratism. In the present era of advanced socialism, too, the Soviet Union acts as a dynamic and effective form of the associated statehood of Soviet nations and nationalities, designed for the entire historic period of the gradual transition of socialist statehood to communist social self-government. All this imposes new responsible related tasks on science, practice, and propaganda.

The section session drafted recommendations that should contribute to a further strengthening of the international unity of the Soviet multinational state, and the development of federal and republic forms of Soviet statehood in an inseparable connection with socialist democracy.

The conference participants toured the "Nakotne" Kolkhoz in Yelgavskiy Rayon and familiarized themselves with the working and living conditions of rural workers and the activities of the people's deputies and public organizations.

Trade unions have great possibilities for strengthening the unity of the Soviet nation, inculcating working people with a feeling of pride in the socialist Fatherland, in the brotherly friendship of the peoples of the USSR, in the high level of rapport among the nationalities, as well as with a feeling of intolerance toward any manifestations of nationalism. This makes interesting the positive experience gained in this field by the country's trade-union organizations, which was studied with special attention by the Section on Enhancing the Role of the Trade Unions in Strengthening the Internationalist Solidarity of Soviet Working People." The deliberations of this section, which were held at the Riga "Straume" Plant, were directed by K. Yu. Matskyavichyus, secretary of the All-Union Central Trade Unions Council [VTsSPS]; A. K. Zitmanis, chairman of the Latvian SSR Trade Unions Council; M. A. Soronin, foreman at the Magnitogorsk Metallurgical Combine and Hero of Socialist Labor; and V. I. Aristov, sector chief, Mass Culture Department, CC CPSU.

The speakers at the section included: I. A. Lanshin, chairman of the CC of the Trade Union of Workers of the Construction and Building Materials Industry; N. N. Polozov, chairman of the Belorussian SSR Trade Unions Council; I. I. Kostyukov, chairman of the CC of the Trade Union of Metallurgical-Industry Workers; Kh. O. Poni, chairman of the trade union committee at the "Baltika" Sewing Production Association (Tallinn); S. Sh. Mamedova, fitter-assembler at the Baku Consumer Air Conditioners Plant; and I. P. Moraru, brigade leader at the Kishinev Tractor Plant. They as well as other speakers stressed the great importance of socialist competition in the internationalist and patriotic upbringing of working people. Its role is particularly great now that a sweeping struggle has been launched to accomplish the targets set by the May (1982) CC CPSU Plenum for increasing food resources.

The common consensus was that it is necessary to broadly disseminate the experience of victors in the competition, production pace-setters, initiators of valuable undertakings, as well as to multiply the patriotic and internationalist traditions of labor competition, counter-planning, the brigade system, competition among those trained in combined skills, and the movements "The Relay Race of Feats of Work," "Fulfill on Schedule Assignments for the Fraternal Republics," and "[Devote to] the 60th Anniversary of the USSR 60 Shock-Work Weeks!" They are broadening the framework of socialist mutual assistance and friendship among all participants in the competition.

The speech by N. N. Ryashentsev, chairman of the All-Union Council of the Voluntary Sports Society [DSO] dealt with the role of physical culture and sports in the internationalist upbringing of working people.

Following discussion of the topic, the section participants familiarized themselves with the activities of trade-union organizations and conditions of work and recreation of the collectives of the "Straume" Plant and the "Silava" Scientific-Production Association.

An inseparable part of the activities of the CPSU and its assistant and militant-cadre reservoir--the Komsomol, is incessant and purposeful work to imbue Soviet boys and girls with a deep understanding of internationalist duty and class-consciousness. Hence, the session of one of the conference's sections was devoted to /problems of the patriotic and internationalist upbringing of the youth/ [printed in boldface/. It took place at the Riga Electromechanical Technikum.

The work of this session was directed by R. G. Yanovskiy, deputy chief of the Department of Science and Educational Institutions, CC CPSU; M. M. Mollayeva, secretary of the CC of the Turkmen CP; G. G. Kvasov, consultant to the Department of Science and Educational Institutions, CPSU; I. K. Apine, Corresponding Member of the Latvian SSR Academy of Sciences; and V. K. Yegorov, head of the Propaganda Department, CC CPSU.

The speakers included F. Ye. Shtykalo, First Deputy USSR Minister of Education; N. K. Kalugin, director of Dedurovskaya Secondary School, Orenburgskaya Oblast, Honored Teacher of the RSFSR; S. Abdrakhmanov, first secretary of the Kazakh Komsomol; E. A. Bagramov, doctor of philosophic sciences, senior scientific co-worker at the Institute of Marxism-Leninism [IML] under the CC CPSU; Kh. Kh. Bokov, chairman of the Presidium of the Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR Supreme Soviet; A. Ye. Larin, director of Arts PTU [Vocational Trades School] No 15 in Bobruysk, Belorussian SSR, people's teacher of the USSR; T. Ya. Anan'yeva, secretary, Timashevskiy Rayon CPSU Committee (Krasnodarsky Kray); and V. N. Uvachan, doctor of philosophic sciences, councillor to the RSFSR Council of Ministers. These and other speakers analyzed current problems of the formation of a high level of political culture among Soviet youth in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

At the session mention was made of the need for an organic unity of internationalist and heroic-patriotic upbringing, and the importance of inculcating in boys and girls by means of varied ideological-moral and aesthetic techniques, a feeling of deep respect for the glorious traditions of the Communist party and Soviet nation.

Following the section session, its participants toured the Riga Vocational Trades School No 34, which has accumulated valuable experience in a broad approach to shaping the world outlook of future representatives of the working class.

The Section on the Patriotic and Internationalist Upbringing of Soviet Armed Forces Personnel also held a session.

The work of that section was directed by V. I. Drugov, first deputy chief of the Department of Administrative Agencies, CC CPSU; Col Gen A. D. Lizichev, deputy chief of the Main Political Administration of the Soviet Army and Navy; Col Gen I. S. Mednikov, member of the Military Council and Chief of the Political Administration of the Red Banner Baltic Maritime Military District; N. A. Grebenkin, responsible worker at the Department of Administrative Agencies, CC CPSU; S. I. Anisimov, chief of the department of administrative agencies at the CC of the Latvian CP; and D. A. Okhromyy, secretary of the All-Union Komsomol.

The speakers at the session included: V. N. Ushakov, secretary of the Chitinskaya Oblast CPSU Committee; F. A. Kornelius, party committee secretary at the State

Electrotechnical Plant [VEF] imeni V. I. Lenin; Col Gen N. A. Nachinkin, deputy chairman of the Soviet War Veterans Committee; Lt Gen V. V. Mosyaykin, deputy chairman of the Central Committee of the USSR DOSAAF, and other speakers. They mentioned the constant need for focusing ideological and political-educational work on making armed forces personnel gain a deep understanding of the nature of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism and their inseparable interconnection. To this end, the wealth of the revolutionary, labor, and combat traditions of the party and the Soviet nation and its Armed Forces should be utilized in all ways.

The conference participants met with the collective of the "Adazhi" Kolkhoz in Rizhskiy Rayon.

Shedding light on the dynamics of relations among nationalities, the superiority of the socialist way of life, lofty humanism, and the party's course toward a further strengthening of the friendship of nations of the USSR is a most important sector of work for the Soviet press, television, and radio. Journalists are waging an aggressive and argumented struggle against attempts to falsify the history of the Land of October. As V. I. Lenin had taught, they reflect various aspects of the achievements of the world's first multinational state of workers and peasants. The creative work and tasks of these ideological-front workers were discussed at a session of the Section on the Mass Media and Strengthening the Internationalist Solidarity of the Soviet Nation. The session was directed by P. F. Alekseyev, editor-in-chief of the newspaper IZVESTIYA; R. E. Ristlaan, secretary of the CC of the Estonian CP; Ya. P. Britans, chairman of the board of the Latvian Journalists Union, editor of the newspaper TSINYA; S. S. Slobodyanyuk, instructor at the Department of Propaganda, CC CPSU; I. D. Laptev; member of the editorial board of the newspaper PRAVDA; and A. A. Kozlovskiy, consultant to the Department of Propaganda, CC CPSU.

The session participants examined the possibilities for making the mass media more active in educating people in a civic approach toward economic-political problems. It was pointed out at the session that publications illuminating the proletarian internationalism and patriotism of the Soviet people and its respect for all nations should be based on a broader utilization of the entire arsenal of means of journalism and the multinational aktiv of authors. Attention was drawn to this by B. M. Mirtchyan, editor of the newspaper KOMMUNIST (Armenian SSR); R. M. Romanov, head of the department of propaganda and agitation, Tomskaya Oblast CPSU Committee; M. S. Tabarov, first secretary, Tursunzade City Committee of the Tajik CP; N. G. Cherkezishvili, editor of the newspaper ZARYA VOSTOKA (Georgian SSR); G. N. Buravkin, chairman of Belorussian SSR State Television and Radio Authority [Gosteleradio]; V. Ya. Serobaba, chairman of the board, Ukrainian SSR Journalists' Union and editor of the newspaper RADYANS'KA UKRAINA, and others.

Thereupon, the session participants toured the "Tervete" Kolkhoz in Dobel'skiy rayon.

Soviet culture has become a great power behind the ideological-moral unity of the nations and nationalities of our state. To it belongs tremendous credit for forming the new man, for his patriotic and internationalist upbringing, and for strengthening the unshakable union of the nations of our country. The lofty and responsible mission

of Soviet creative intelligentsia was the subject of the Section on Literature and the Arts as an Important Means of Patriotic and Internationalist Upbringing, working under the direction of L. K. Shepetis, secretary of the CC of the Lithuanian CP; N. M. Chernov, director of the team of consultants at the Department of Culture, CC CPSU; G. M. Markov, first secretary of the board of the USSR Writers Union; T.T. Salakhov, first secretary of the board of the USSR Artists Union; A. Ya. Goris, head of the department of culture at the CC of the Latvian CP; and V. A. Stepanov, consultant to the Department of Culture at the CC CPSU.

Special attention was paid to embodying the theme of labor--that supreme moral value of the socialist society, to the need for a radiant depiction of the indefatigable struggle of the Communist party and our nation for peace and a fuller utilization of the educational potential of the works of literature and art. A broad range of questions was touched upon in the speeches by Ye. N. Antipin, secretary of the Irkutskaya Oblast CPSU Committee; A. A. Badiyev, secretary of the Buryatskaya Oblast CPSU Committee; B. V. Ivanenko, head of the department of culture at the CC of the Ukrainian CP; K. M. Gordeyeva, secretary of the Togliatti City CPSU Committee; Yu.I. Surovtsev, secretary of the board of the USSR Writers Union; S. A. Barudzin, editor-in-chief of the journal DRUZHBA NARODOV; R. N. Nurpeisov, writer, USSR State Prize winner (Kazakh SSR); V. I. Kochetkov, secretary of the board of the Moscow writers' organization, party committee secretary; I. M. Luchenok, secretary of the board of the Belorussian SSR Union of Composers, and others.

The session participants toured the Rundal'skiy Palace-Museum, whose reconstruction became a graphic example of a caring attitude toward the cultural heritage of the nation.

The participants in the Section on the Development of Friendship and Cooperation With the Working People of the Countries of Socialism and Nations Struggling for Peace and Social Progress met in Sigulde at the Latvian Scientific Research Institute of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Medicine. The work of the section was directed by V. S. Buyanov, consultant to the Department of Propaganda, CC CPSU; V. D. Laukman, head, department of foreign liaison, CC of the Latvian CP; and Ya. V. Brolish, chairman of the presidium of the Latvian Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Other Countries.

The speakers at that session included Academician O. T. Bogomolov, director of the Institute of Economics of the World Socialist System; N. A. Matveyev, secretary of the Kurganskaya Oblast CPSU Committee; M. M. Gambarov, brigade leader at the administration of drilling operation under the Caspian Sea Oil and Gas Trust [Kaspmorneftegazprom], Hero of Socialist Labor, Deputy to the Supreme Soviet of the Azerbaijan SSR; B. S. Popov, prorector of the Academy of Social Sciences under the CC CPSU, doctor of historical sciences, professor; V. P. Sobolev, secretary of the Belgorodskaya Oblast CPSU Committee; V. P. Maslin, deputy chairman of the board of the Soviet Peace Fund, candidate of historical sciences; I. I. Chkhikvishvili, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Publishing Activities [Goskomizdat]; and M. Ye. Tesla, secretary of the Rostovskaya Oblast CPSU Committee. They and other speakers emphasized that underlying all work on the internationalist upbringing of the Soviet people is the wise policy of the CPSU and its Central Committee and Politburo headed by comrade L. I. Brezhnev, oriented toward the further

development of friendship and cooperation with the nations of the countries of socialism and the working people of other states in the interests of the struggle for peace, socialism, and social progress.

Opinions were exchanged concerning the further expansion of ties among the member countries of CEMA.

The section participants toured the farms of the Latvian Scientific Research Institute of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Medicine. The guests studied with considerable interest the institute's broad ties with the collectives of the fraternal Union republics, the socialist countries, and scientists from other states.

Problems of the upbringing of working people in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and proletarian internationalism were examined at the session of the Section on Struggle Against Foreign Propaganda and Survivals of Nationalism. The work of that section was directed by L. A. Onikov, consultant to the Department of Propaganda, CC CPSU; professor V. N. Ivanov, deputy director of the Institute of Sociological Studies, USSR Academy of Sciences, doctor of philosophic sciences; and Academician V. A. Shteynberg, director of the Institute of Philosophy and Law, Latvian SSR Academy of Sciences.

The speakers at the session included V. A. Protopopov, first secretary of the Leninskiy Rayon CPSU Committee, Moscow City; G. P. Orlov, doctor of philosophic sciences, professor at the Ural State University; D. A. Yaremchuk, secretary of the L'vovskaya Oblast Committee of the CC of the Ukrainian CP; V. Yu. Niunka, member of the Lithuanian SSR Academy of Sciences; and others. They all focused attention on analyzing the ways and means of further improving counter-propaganda and ideological, political-educational, and organizational work.

The internationalist brotherhood of nations developed in our country has become one of the most effective instruments of socialism in its historic dispute with capitalism. In the USSR a deep respect is shown for national feelings, national and folk traditions, and the national dignity of every individual. The CPSU wages an uncompromising struggle against any manifestations of chauvinism and nationalism, against tendencies toward an artificial obliteration of national differences.

It was stressed that considerable work is being done in our country to educate working people in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism. An important part of this work is the combatting of bourgeois propaganda, which is waging a broad campaign of slander directed at undermining the moral-political unity of the Soviet society and weakening the friendship of nations in our country.

The section participants toured the Riga "Al'fa" Production Association and made an excursion to the Latvian Ethnographical Museum.

Conference Finishes Its Work

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIYA in Russian 1 Jul 82 p 1

/LatINFORM communique: "The All-Union Scientific and Practical Conference Has Completed Its Deliberations"]

[Text] On 30 June in Riga the All-Union Scientific and Practical Conference on the Development of Relations Among Nationalities Under Advanced Socialism. Experience

in and Problems of Patriotic and Internationalist Upbringing has completed its deliberations.

A plenary meeting was held.

B. N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CC CPSU Politburo, secretary of the CC CPSU, took part in the work of that meeting.

Also taking part in the work of the plenary meeting were responsible workers of the CC CPSU, secretaries of the CCs of the communist parties of the Union republics, the first secretaries of certain oblast party committees, chairmen and deputy chairmen of the presidiums of the supreme soviets of certain Union and autonomous republics, department heads of the CCs of the communist parties of the Union republics, secretaries and department heads of certain oblast, city, and rayon party committees, leading political workers of the Soviet Army and Navy, responsible workers of the All-Union Central Trade Unions Council [VTsSPS], the All-Union Komsomol CC, and the Komsomol CCs of the Union republics, workers of the mass media, eminent scientists, leading workers of ministries, departments, and cultural unions, production pace-setters, and representatives of the communist and workers' parties of a number of foreign countries.

The speeches presented at the meeting included those by G. P. Bogomyakov, first secretary of the Tyumenskaya Oblast CPSU Committee, "On the Patriotic and Internationalist Upbringing of Working People at the West Siberian Oil and Gas Complex"; R. I. Kosolapov, editor-in-chief of the journal KOMMUNIST, "Class and Nationality Relations in the State of Advanced Socialism"; G. M. Markov, first secretary of the board of the USSR Writers Union, "Multinational Literature in the Spiritual Life of the Soviet Nation"; G. A. Gasanov, secretary of the CC of the Azerbaijan CP, "Experience in the Work to Shape an Active and Committed Attitude in Multinational Work Collectives"; I. Ye. Klimenko, first secretary of the Smolenskaya Oblast CPSU Committee, "The Transformation of the Non-Chernozem Zone as a Cause to the Entire Soviet Nation"; and M. I. Kondakov, president of the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences, "Schools as a Powerful Instrument for the Patriotic and Internationalist Upbringing of the Rising Generation."

The conference adopted recommendations on questions of the party's guidance over the development of relations among nationalities, patriotic and internationalist upbringing of working people, and enhancement of the role of the trade unions, the mass media, and literature and the arts in strengthening the internationalist solidarity of the Soviet people, developing friendship and cooperation with the working people of the countries of socialism and nations struggling for peace and social progress, and combatting bourgeois propaganda and the survivals of nationalism.

The concluding speech at the plenary meeting was presented by Ye. M. Tyazhel'nikov, chief of the Department of Propaganda at the CC CPSU.

The conference participants adopted enthusiastically a letter of greetings to the General Secretary of the CC CPSU comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

1386

CSO: 1800/1071

INTERNATIONAL

ANTI-COMMUNIST IDEOLOGICAL OFFENSIVE ANALYZED

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 28 Jul 82 p 3

[Article by N. Kirichenko, candidate of philosophical sciences, docent of the Higher Party School of the CPUK Central Committee: "Practicable Socialism Versus the Falsehoods of Anti-Communism"]

[Text] A Critique of Hostile Theories

The stronger practicable socialism becomes and the broader the boundaries of its influence extend, the fiercer and more aggressive is the manifestation of international anti-communism, uniting under its banner all reactionary forces of the world -- the financial oligarchy and the military, fascism and zionism, clericalism and social-reformism, "right" and "left" revisionism and opportunism. "The imperialists and their accomplices," noted L. I. Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress, "are systematically conducting hostile campaigns against the socialist countries. They blacken and distort everything that occurs in these countries. The most important thing for them is to avert people from socialism."

From propaganda consisting of anti-Marxist ideas, our class enemies are turning to a "cold war" against victorious socialism, from "usual" police repression to fascism, from a policy of "economic war" to attempts to ignite a hydrogen and neutron war. A huge politico-propagandistic machine has been set into motion, whose intention is "to crush the enemy psychologically before the armies begin their operations" (L. Margolin), "win the third world war without starting it" (C. Jackson), and "confuse and exhaust the Kremlin, and this time change the equilibrium against the communists in the worldwide war of willpower" (A. Schlesinger); in a word, to deafen and hypnotize mankind with anti-communist and anti-Soviet lies.

A strategy of a total and massed offensive against practicable socialism is becoming noteworthy for the beginning of the 1980's (with obvious signs of the rebirth of "cold war" times). At the same time, international reaction

is concentrating its efforts on methods and forms of political struggle, organically subordinating to it the theoretical and ideological means for "destroying" socialism as a social order. The intensification of political emphases in today's anti-communism was noticeable by the nature and contents of the whole ideological atmosphere of bourgeois society. Anti-communist strategists are coming out, on the one hand, for strengthening the role of bourgeois ideology, and on the other hand, for the ideological destruction of citizens of socialist countries.

The carrier of anti-communism and anti-Sovietism is first of all that sector of the monopolistic bourgeoisie which adheres to a neo-conservative political course and which is vividly embodied in Reaganism and Thatcherism. A special tone has been set in the anti-communist orchestra today by the so-called "new right" and "new philosophers," who are appearing as the spokesmen of bourgeois conservatism.

Our ideological enemies cannot reconcile themselves to the fact that practicable socialism has become an irrefutable reality. Some of them painstakingly try to prove its unreality with the aid of theoretical speculations. This is what Z. Bauman does, who has gone through the disgraceful evolution from being a Marxist to becoming openly anti-communist. There is no practicable socialism and there cannot be any, he concludes, because the very ideal of socialism is basically utopian. Other enemies of socialism construct their falsifications in a more subtle and veiled manner. They are not against showing their special devotion to socialism, but of course, a socialism that is different from practicable socialism. In social-reformist and revisionist literature, there is widely used thesis to the effect that practicable socialism does not correspond to Marx's ideal, and moreover, is its distortion.

What can be said on this account? Our opponents are touching upon an extremely complex and very current problem: the correlation of theory and practice, of the communist ideal and socialist reality. However, the approaches and methods they use for resolving this problem have nothing to do with a true scientific analysis of this problem. Preconceptions and tendentiousness, in a word -- subjectivism, reinforced by an anti-dialectical orientation, is what differentiates these interpreters of the problem of a correlation "between an ideal and reality." On the one hand, they distort the views of the founders of scientific communism from the perspective of their anti-communist aims, and create, so to speak, their own qualified version as the true understanding of the teachings of Marx; and on the other hand, they design it as they see fit, and this means that they also distort the image of practicable socialism. And then, with all its significance, begins an operation to compare the "authentic" Marx with practicable socialism, or to be more accurate, its debased form. How much indignation erupts in all this! Just look at the striking discrepancy. And from here stem the hypocritical calls: Save Marx's teachings from the "Soviet version of socialism." But there cannot even be talk of a coincidence in this case. It would be surprising if the anti-communist view of of practicable socialism would agree with the concepts of the founders of scientific communism.

And it is well-known what this view comprises. In its most concentrated form it is embodied in the so-called doctrine of "democratic socialism." The proponents of this doctrine fight for this type of socialism in which the leading role would belong to anyone but the communist party and in which pluralism of any kind of ideas is allowed, but Marxist-Leninist ideology is

excluded. "Democratic socialism" is a "market socialism," the economic basis of which is private ownership. Public ownership is, however, decisively rejected and with it, the basic principles of socialist society -- collectivism, democratic centralism, etc.

The authors of the afore-mentioned "model" of socialism love to juggle the term "democracy." However, the basic formula for so-called "democratic socialism," despite its name, is not "socialism plus democracy," but "democracy minus socialism." The sermon about an abstract democracy, obscure, diffuse, non-specific, and unrelated to which class is meant -- the proletariat or the bourgeoisie -- is nothing more than a social utopia. V.I. Lenin himself, in unmasking K.Kautsky's thesis on "pure democracy" and on "democracy in general," conclusively showed that in practice this thesis means a betrayal of the interests of the working class and a slipping down from proletarian class positions into the embrace of the bourgeoisie.

In selecting practicable socialism as its basic target, anti-communism is aimed primarily at the Soviet Union. By doing this, it is striving to undermine the authority of the USSR, limit the importance of its historical experience in building socialism, isolate the land of the Soviets, and prevent the strengthening of its ties with fraternal socialist countries, as well as prevent the CPSU from strengthening its ties with the international communist movement.

The fact is that a definite number of bourgeois ideologues and theoreticians of social-reformism and right revisionism is striving to develop a "new" concept of anti-Sovietism, an "anti-Sovietism without anti-communism." But it would be naive to think that they are really rejecting anti-communism. They are concerned merely with changing its appearance in such a way that it would become more attractive and would fulfill its class functions more effectively and reliably. Thus, Professor of Theology G. [Golwitzer] of West Berlin nourishes the illusory hope that if anti-communism were to be replaced by anti-Sovietism, there would be nothing left of anti-communism. The main task now, he teaches, is "to protect the German people from the Soviet road to socialism...."

Those who believe that world ideals and social progress can be founded on the platform of anti-Sovietism are greatly mistaken. It is well known, for example, how anti-Sovietism ended for the German people, and not only for them, but for the entire world. During the revolutionary events of 1917-1918 German and Austrian social-democrats proclaimed a reformist path to socialism as a different, worldwide, historical alternative to the October Revolution and Leninism. This path culminated in the establishment of a fascist dictatorship and the Second World War, unleashed by German fascism and costing mankind over 50 million lives.

Subordinating the political propaganda machine to the strategy of anti-Sovietism, the bourgeois West is giving special tasks to its "Sovietology," the most important trend in bourgeois social sciences. N. Bettel, the well-

known specialist in the field of "Sovietology," has noted that its goals are to "hinder the Soviet government and help to reject its ideology and influence." But speaking more accurately, "Sovietology" is a science-like expression of anti-Sovietism that is called upon to assure the theoretical and ideological rationale for long- and short-range anti-Soviet propaganda campaigns. As is well known, in recent years our class enemies developed several anti-Soviet propaganda campaigns under the slogans of "violation of

human rights in the USSR," "the Soviet military threat," "the Soviet economic crisis," and "the involvement of the USSR in international terrorism." Their preparation and implementation were preceded by intensive work on the part of numerous "Sovietological centers." The "Sovietologists" applied a great deal of effort in laying an ideological and theoretical foundation under each of these propagandistic myths. And all this was done in order to convince world public opinion that the socialist system is undemocratic, sow doubts in the consciousness of Soviet citizens, create a tense atmosphere in international relations, form a loyal attitude (primarily in youth) toward the standards of the bourgeois way of life, and divert public attention from the crude and mass human rights violations in capitalist countries, especially in the USA.

Bourgeois "Sovietologists" are zealous in their pursuit of arguments and facts defaming the economic system of Soviet society and disgorge an avalanche of slander against the program of economic and social development in its 11th Five-Year Plan. However, every sensible person recognizes the indisputable fact that the basic directions for the economic and social development of the USSR, as approved by the 26th CPSU Congress, is a constructive program and a program for creative action. An obvious example of the concern for the well-being of the workingman is also the recently approved Food Program of the USSR.

The historical achievements and advantages of practicable socialism are indisputable.

Practicable socialism has, by its deeds, liquidated private ownership and, on this basis, has destroyed class oppression and the exploitation of man by man. This achievement is of worldwide historical significance in that practicable socialism has delivered the working masses from economic conditions that under capitalism engender poverty, unemployment, and uncertainty about tomorrow.

Practicable socialism has created the highest type of democracy, which embodies the unity of rights and duties, true freedom and civil responsibility, and a harmonious combination of the interests of society, the collective, and the individual.

Practicable socialism has created a historically new type of a way of life, based on Marxist-Leninist principles of life activity -- the principles of collectivism, the obligation to perform socially useful labor, mutual help and mutual work, socialist internationalism, practicable humanism, etc.

No matter how refined our ideological adversaries are, the indisputable fact is that it is not capitalism, but socialism that embodies the invincible step of social progress, and brings peace, happiness, and freedom to people. It is becoming more and more evident that the old antagonistic social order is steering mankind's development into a dead-end from which there is no exit, inasmuch as capitalism to an ever greater degree is converting the productive forces created by the people into destructive forces and into a monstrous instrument for the destruction of civilization.

In economic and cultural development, and in perfecting social interrelations and social democracy, socialism is marching ahead confidently. Its steps are irrepressible.

11350

CSO: 1800/1087

INTERNATIONAL

BRIEFS

AFGHANS VISIT SERVICEMEN'S CAMPS--[Capt Yu. Popov report: "Strengthening Friendship"]--A group of Afghan youths recently visited the camp where our servicemen live. The guests were shown how the Soviet soldiers live and were invited to an amateur concert. Afghan comrades are frequent guests of the servicemen of a unit, which forms part of the limited contingent of Soviet troops in Afghanistan. Komsomol activists Sr Lt V. Novikov, Sr Lt N. Muslitdinov and Ptv A. Usmanov and others do much to ensure that every such meeting does still more to consolidate and strengthen the friendship between Soviet servicemen and Afghan young people. [Text] [PM091041 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 4 Sep 82 p 2]

CSO: 1807/159

NATIONAL

PARTY CONTROL OFFICIAL DISCUSSES DISCIPLINE

PM100815 Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 15, 27 Jul 82 (signed to press 27 Jul 82) pp 13-22

[Article by I. Gustov, first deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, under the rubric "Party Building: Theory, Experience, Problems": "Strengthening Discipline and Improving Performance Monitoring by Every Means"]

[Text] Our party and the entire Soviet people, preparing worthily to greet the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation, are engaged in frenzied constructive activity. Their efforts are aimed at fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, which profoundly and scientifically substantiated the party's domestic and foreign policy and defined ways of further consolidating our motherland's strength and steadily improving Soviet people's prosperity and cultural standards. Purposeful work is developing to implement the USSR food program elaborated at Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's initiative and approved by the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum.

Under present conditions, when complex, large-scale socioeconomic problems are being resolved and a switch is being made to intensive methods of economic management with a view to attaining a rapid increase in all social production efficiency, including rapid agricultural development rates, the importance of discipline and individual responsibility increases immeasurably.

The party and its Central Committee assign a special role to the education of communists, officials and all working people in a spirit of practical responsibility and of unconditional observance of the norms of party and state life, Soviet laws and the rules of socialist community life.

The responsibility of leading workers is enhanced more than ever now. They are called on to use the masses' creativity to ensure the successful implementation of the party's plans, to be active vehicles of its policy and by their personal example to assert its social and moral ideals. The party's principled approach to leading cadres is well known and is proven in practice. "Confidence in leaders, an exacting and interested approach to their activity, the encouragement of initiative and at the same time the raising of individual responsibility for tasks in hand--that is the gist of the party's policy on this issue," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stresses.

Not so long ago V.A. Biryukov, former general director of the "Kamchatrybprom" Association, who had recently been working as chairman of Kamchatskiy Oblispolkom, and A.I. Serga, his successor as leader of the association, were expelled from the party for exaggerations in state reporting on the fulfillment of fishing plans. "We did not know, we were uninformed, we were not seeking any advantages"--that was the sum of these workers' explanations of the violations of state discipline which were revealed. But it was established precisely that these workers did "know" and were "informed." They resorted to deception deliberately and by no means selflessly.

True, it does sometimes happen that a swindler receives no direct material benefits. But he does not shun praise, he receives it as his due and tries to climb the career ladder by fair means or foul: A person who does not pull his weight, as they say, who fails to cope with the duties assigned him but who, motivated by careerist considerations, misleads higher bodies and presents the results of his activity in a false light and is unstinting in empty promises and assurances.

Ours is a time of harmonious development of production forces and of the social sphere. Special responsibility lies with economic, Soviet and party workers for the use of funds earmarked by the state precisely as intended, in full, and within the set deadlines.

State investments in agriculture are growing with every passing year. They comprise the material basis for boosting the sector and for successfully implementing the food program. But control checks show that a considerable proportion of these material and monetary resources are often diverted to other purposes unconnected with agricultural production.

In this connection justified complaints have been leveled against several leading workers of the Kalmytskaya ASSR. It was with their approval that administrative, entertainment and other establishments were constructed using funds earmarked for the development of agriculture. On the pretext of securing the necessary conditions for the operation of a plant protection station whose staff numbered 12 specialists, a five-story building was erected in the city of Elista in which the apparatuses of two ministries were later housed. Violations of a similar nature have been revealed in Tambovskaya, Tulskeya and a number of other oblasts. To eradicate this grave shortcoming it is essential to step up exactingness toward leaders who substitute the principles of the planned allocation of funds with departmental and localistic considerations.

Instances where funds earmarked for the satisfaction of people's growing social needs are not used as intended also deserve keen, principled denunciation. We cannot tolerate the fact that sometimes, on the pretext of the priority solution of production questions, deadlines for the construction of apartment blocks and cultural and consumer services establishments are extended. The provision of housing, trade, education, health care, physical culture and sport and environmental conservation--all this is kept in view by the control organs, whose task is to verify how effectively and thriftily funds earmarked from social consumption funds for the purpose are being expended and how fully, objectively and fairly the working people's basic social needs are being satisfied.

Combining trust with a high degree of exactingness, the party has solicitously raised and continues to raise leader and specialist cadres. They are distinguished by their high ideological fiber, conscientiousness, efficiency, competence, assiduity, and initiative, implacability toward shortcomings and ability to work with and lead people.

These and other qualities so necessary to a leader do not come to their own accord. They are acquired in the process of labor and social activity thanks to the influence and impact of the collective, party and public organizations and party organs. That is why the selection, placement and training of skilled organizers and leaders of the masses are organically, inextricably linked with the monitoring and checking of performance, criticism and self-criticism.

The decisions of the 26th Party Congress and the relevant CPSU Central Committee resolutions taken not long before and soon after the congress outline a detailed program for the further improvement of organizational and mass political activity and the universal assertion of a Leninist style of work and define the specific tasks facing party control and other types of socialist control organs. The CPSU Central Committee resolution "on further improving the control and verification of performance in the light of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions" invites local party organizations, the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, and Union Republic Communist Party Central Committee and party kraykom, obkom, okruzhkom, gorkom and raykom party commissions to take steps to further intensify control and raise cadre discipline and responsibility for the unconditional fulfillment of party decisions.

There is no need to say how great and crucial these tasks are. Party control organ workers have interpreted them as a new manifestation of the party's great confidence and are fully determined to fulfill them successfully. A guarantee of that is the constant aid and support of the leading party committees, the systematic intensification of their theoretical knowledge and study and the use of accumulated experience and highly effective forms and methods of control work.

There is no doubt that the consolidation of discipline and the enhancement of cadre responsibility presuppose the improvement of performance monitoring and checking. It is from the viewpoint of the interconnection between these two processes that we approach the elucidation of the subject raised in the article's heading. Control organ personnel cannot be compared to arbitrators of any kind. They are not detached, impartial observers, for they are involved in successes and are responsible for setbacks. It does not befit them to complain about results and yet fail to notice causes. A self-critical approach will enable them to see weak spots in control itself and their own, sometimes inadequately used potential for consolidating party and state discipline.

Party control organs' attention is constantly riveted to key problems of the party's economic and social policy. And that is natural. The fulfillment of party and government directives is the holy of holies for the communist, and the more so for the leader. The harmonious work of the enterprise, sector, and entire national economy depends on the precise, prompt fulfillment of plan

targets in each individual section. However, this obvious fact is still frequently forgotten. In some places the pernicious practice of downgrading plans and deliberate distortions of report data are allowed.

Such instances were exposed in the system of the USSR Ministry of the Construction Materials Industry. Many cement industry and ferroconcrete and brick production enterprises long failed to fulfill the set plans, which had an adverse effect on the activity of other, related enterprises and organizations and particularly construction projects. Yet the ministry leaders failed to display particular anxiety. Like local workers, they were inclined to attribute failures to objective causes and so readily revised previously set targets. Thus the semblance that all was well was artificially created when all was obviously not well.

In-depth party verification helped to reveal the true reasons for the existing situation. They were primarily of a subjective nature and were rooted in poor work organization and disregard of progressive work methods. The ministry leaders agreed with these well-founded conclusions. They began the consolidation of planning discipline with themselves, so to speak; they rectified their work style, enhanced their exactingness toward subordinates and strengthened weak sectors. In brief, having received the materials from the check they set about putting their own house in proper state order.

Of course, matters take a different turn if there are flagrant violations of plan discipline, deliberate deception of the state, exaggerations of the volumes of industrial and agricultural output sold and of construction and installation work and freight shipments. The strictest sanctions are imposed on deceivers and swindlers, right up to expulsion from the party and dismissal from their jobs. Together with construction workers communists S.N. Saparov, chairman of Ashkhabad Gorispolkom, I.P. Sevastyanov, chairman of Novosibirsk Gorispolkom, and A.I. Ismailov, chairman of Nalchik Gorispolkom, and V.V. Vershinin, deputy chairman of the Turkmen Council of Ministers, were severely reprimanded by the party for violations of the established procedure for commissioning housing and municipal projects whose construction had not actually been completed. Ye.V. Zolotov, secretary of Novosibirsk CPSU Gorkom, who failed to exercise proper control and showed a conciliatory attitude to instances of exaggerating data, was also punished through the party system. He was dismissed from the post he held.

A person who has slipped down a dishonest path and who is deceiving the state cannot count on trust. It is hard to find any justification for these incorrect actions of his, whatever motives he may give to explain them. Mention is sometimes made of the fact that the exaggerations were in the interests of the collectives and the payment of bonuses and that not a single leader received a single ruble in the process. Are these arguments sound? Of course not. A leader can never, in any circumstances, dismiss the need for honesty and truthfulness to the state and his subordinates. Explaining frankly to the collective how things are taking shape, revealing shortcomings leading to disruption of the plan and acknowledging his own failings in a self-critical manner is how a real leader should act in a difficult situation.

The reasons for the shortcomings which are still encountered here, as checks show, are rooted mainly in the irresponsibility, blackness and blunders of officials. And that is why responsibility for the interruptions in supplies and similar violations rests with both ordinary executive workers and with leaders invested with great rights and personally responsible for specific work sectors.

At the same time we must not overlook the fact that difficulties in supplying the population with certain consumer goods and other social benefits are frequently aggravated by serious shortcomings in the work of the lower echelons. The rules of Soviet trade are still being violated in a number of places. Occurrences like the hoarding of goods, selling from under the counter and directly from depots and even trading bases have become widespread, and this creates favorable conditions for speculation and the extraction of unearned revenue.

The party demands that all loopholes be closed to parasitism, unearned income, embezzlement, bribe-taking and speculation. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers, as is well known, adopted a resolution on improving the work of trade and public catering enterprises, introducing proper order in distributing foodstuffs and commodities, and strict observance of trading rules. Measures are outlined to bar the way to machinations with goods in short supply and to activate struggle against all sorts of abuses in this sphere. It is important now that these measures should be implemented with the active assistance of the working people themselves and of workers' control.

Leaders of party, Soviet and economic organizations and administrative organs are called on to display concern to ensure that irreproachably honest, totally untainted people are selected for posts with material responsibility and that the precise accounting and verification of the expenditure of money, raw material and output are set up. And if an alarm call is received to the effect that loopholes and chinks have appeared in the defense zone surrounding material assets, then who if not the collective leaders should first sound the alarm and take appropriate steps to introduce order?

Unfortunately, this natural reaction is sometimes belated. Something of the kind occurred at the RSFSR Ministry of Local Industry. Its leaders received reports that at enterprises in the Checheno-Ingushskaya ASSR under their jurisdiction matters were not well with regard to the storage of produce and that smart operators and embezzlers had appeared there. But the ministry failed to attach proper importance to these alarm signals. It satisfied itself with "streamlined" reports on superficially executed departmental inspections and checks. They were roused only when the party control organs intervened and when the investigation organs instituted criminal proceedings against the embezzlers. The Party Control Committee severely punished V.K. Uspenskiy, RSFSR minister of local industry, for the lack of control displayed and for grave shortcomings in cadre selection. Other workers who displayed irresponsibility and negligence were also punished by the party.

The still-uneradicated evil of bribery represents a special danger. Bribes are linked with the rendering of various services by officials and the acquisition of machinery, construction material and raw material from nonstock sources

and even when such stocks exist. The Party Control Committee expelled from the party A.F. Makarov, RSFSR deputy minister of local industry; P.S. Lukyanov, RSFSR deputy trade minister; A.G. Tarada, former secretary of Krasnodarskiy Party Raykom, who recently worked as USSR deputy minister of the meat and dairy industry, and a number of other leading workers of Krasnodarskiy Kray and Sochi City for the abuse of their official positions and bribe-taking. They have all been charged.

Bribery is a crime. Anyone involved in it is liable to court proceedings. He is undoubtedly expelled from the party. But that does not exhaust the issue of bribery. It is important to study carefully the situation in which bribery became possible, and to assess critically the cadres' education level. It frequently transpires that lack of control, the absence of mutual exactingness, principledness and strict demandingness play their pernicious part here too. An official invested with great powers but released from control and criticism gradually begins to forget his direct obligations and allows himself to deviate from accepted procedure and established rules. An initially minor service rendered in return for a service, a valuable souvenir accepted as a "memento" sometimes gradually develop into an openly grasping attitude: "You scratch my back and I'll scratch yours."

In a number of places an unjustifiably lenient attitude is still displayed to the organization of collective drinking sessions at enterprises and institutions on various pretexts: A birthday, the arrival of workers from a higher-ranking organization, the results of a reciprocal check, a conference, the exchange of work experience and so forth. We should not underestimate the material and particularly moral damage caused by such drinking bouts. It is in such an atmosphere that unbusinesslike, overfamiliar relations, unprincipledness, flattery and servility are implanted. Matters reach the point where individual leading workers, forgetting party ethics and elementary modesty, accept expensive birthday gifts from their subordinates or from representatives of enterprises under their jurisdiction and then organize lavish banquets, frequently spending state funds for the purpose.

Officials' abuses in constructing their own holiday homes and houses are a cause for grave concern. Taking advantage of the nonintervention and in individual cases the connivance of local organs, some leading workers, instead of standard cottages, erect complete villas and private houses on collective horticultural sectors. Dilapidated houses acquired in rural areas by some city apartment owners also undergo capital repair.

The desire to develop a plot of land by one's own efforts and at one's own expense and to construct housing on it within the set dimensions and size and to plant a garden and cultivate a vegetable plot is a natural one. This should only be welcomed and encouraged. But a firm barrier must be erected against private ownership vestiges and attempts by officials to profit at the state's expense: To acquire construction materials at reduced prices, and to use machinery, motor transport and even manpower from the enterprises under their jurisdiction to the detriment of state interests.

In the city of Balashov, Saratovskaya Oblast, land for villa buildings had begun to be allocated in the city drinking water intake system's protective sanitary zone. For a long time people there also tolerated other deviations from the rules for organizing horticultural partnerships. The party control organs had to intervene. Having examined the materials of the check it carried out, Saratovskiy CPSU Obkom imposed strict party penalties on A.Ye. Orlov, first secretary of Romanovskiy Party Raykom, V.V. Yudin, chairman of the Balashovskiy Rayispolkom, and V.V. Meshcheryakov, chairman of Balashov Gorispolkom, and strictly punished other officials guilty of permitting violations. The violations are now being eliminated.

Socialist ownership is the basis of the Soviet state's economic system, and no one has the right to use the assets of the entire people for personal profit or other selfish purposes. Moreover, the saving and augmentation of socialist property are a citizen's very important constitutional duty. For a communist they are his party duty and statutory obligation.

Skillful, thrifty economic management, a solicitous attitude to the people's property, and the most rational use of raw material, semifinished material and fuel and energy and financial resources--it is toward that that the party is now directing the working people and leader, specialist and scientist cadres. "However much our society's wealth may increase," Comrade L.I. Brezhnev points out, "the strictest economy and thrift remain a very important condition for the development of the national economy and the improvement of the people's welfare."

In the struggle for the strict observance of the regime of economy and for thrifty, party control is meant to occupy the firmest positions. It focuses its efforts on the elimination of the extravagance and laxity which lead to the point where sometimes what is produced in the plant shop, raised in the field or delivered to the construction site is not preserved.

The leaders of some farms and rayon organizations in Kuybyshevskaya Oblast failed to display concern for the safekeeping of agricultural equipment. Many tractors, combine harvesters and other machinery was "stored" under the open sky even in winter. For this reason highly productive and expensive equipment went out of commission prematurely, was written off and sent for scrap. A number of farms in Kazakhstan treated the safekeeping of mineral fertilizers and toxic chemicals with the same lack of concern. Because of their negligence hundreds of tons of very valuable output were spoiled and could not be used. The materials from both these checks were examined by the Kuybyshevskiy Party Obkom and the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee respectively, and appropriate conclusions were drawn from them.

Or take paper. It is in short supply. But what sort of attitude exists to it? A study of the question shows that great paper losses are allowed in unloading, during rail and road transportation, in unloading and storage at supply bases and in supplying paper to consumers. Several printing enterprises have also treated paper wastefully. This has been expressed in large amounts of paper production waste and in the unjustified issue of publications for which there is no demand and which are then sent to be pulped. The results of checks

carried out have helped the workers of the relevant ministries and departments and the state committee for publishing houses, printing plants and the book trade to take appropriate steps to save and prevent losses of paper and make more rational use of it.

The examples cited, relating to the main avenues of the party control organs' work, could at the same time serve as an illustration of their increasing desire to enhance the effectiveness of control and to make it play an active part in the elimination and prevention of errors and shortcomings. In the verification of execution and in monitoring the fulfillment of the requirements of the CPSU program and rules, the main thing, as is well known, is not the recording of omissions or the noting of steps taken, but the attainment of specific results in improving matters.

Of course, in the control process we have to "catch" and "expose" people, but that is not the main task of control. "...Finding the culprit in the form of the chief," V.I. Lenin wrote, "is only a small proportion of the work." The most important thing is to rectify an error skillfully and promptly, to eliminate shortcomings and to set things moving again.

Yet to this day there is a weakness of a similar kind in the work of certain control organs: A shortcoming is revealed, the direct culprit is punished and everyone is content. Many questions of general import remain unanswered. If the leader was immature and inadequate, then why was such high trust placed in him? Who recommended him for a given post? Who failed to teach him and put him right in good time? Indeed, very often round figures and good indicators have a magical effect on those who are called on to be impartial and objective in assessing a person's work.

Recently I.I. Nekrasov, chairman of the Tatishchevo mobile mechanized column, Saratovskaya Oblast, was expelled from the CPSU. He had allowed violations of staff and financial discipline, abused his official position and tolerated no criticism. Did the Party Organization Bureau and party raykom know about this? They did, but they did not feel any responsibility for the leader of the mobile mechanized column or his incorrect actions. The Party Control Committee imposed party penalties on V.I. Shchur, secretary of the mobile mechanized column party bureau, and V.Ye. Belokopytov, first secretary of Tatishchevskiy CPSU Raykom, for their unprincipled attitude to cases of suppression of criticism and for the lack of control allowed.

The restriction of control tasks usually costs dear: Errors grow into blunders, setbacks into disruptions and failures. Many reproaches are heard against departmental control. And not without cause. Its weakness lies most frequently in the fact that it often sets itself narrow objectives and uses by no means the best methods. The tendency toward superficial inspection, and excessive credence in the "favorable information" supplied by local workers prevent people from looking "at the root" and investigating the essence of the processes taking place. Tearing away the shroud of secrecy from unseemly deeds and shady deals and revealing a jealously guarded secret can only be done by control which is objective, principled and interested in strengthening state discipline and introducing irreproachable order in everything which determines the success of a task.

Of course, criticism of departmental control is also [necessary] and primarily criticism of leaders to whom this control is subject. That is their direct official duty--to enhance the role and weight of their own control, to make it their reliable assistant in questions of fulfilling party and government directives and decisions taken by the ministries and departments themselves.

In recent years the vocabulary of control has been enriched by the term "followup control." Its emergence was no accident. It is explained by the desire to attain the main goal and not to be restricted to the taking of decisions, elaboration of measures and punishment of culprits. Without reducing their vigor and persistence, control organ personnel are achieving the fulfillment of what has been planned. They consider their task accomplished only when something which has been begun has been seen through to the end. In that sense the archives of genuine control consist not in papers but in what has become a part of real life, of practice, and has been embodied in real material and spiritual values.

Followup control also means specific interest in what is being done in practice after a check, it means advice and aid. Here it is particularly important to prompt the worker, without issuing orders, bringing pressure to bear or being peremptory, to do what is necessary, to overcome the force of inertia of the old approach, routine and sluggishness, to acquire confidence in one's own strength, and to look more widely and extensively at one's party, official and public duties.

The most important result of verification and followup control is justifiably seen as a positive change in the style of a leader's work, in the fact that he is more deeply pervaded by the understanding that control is his direct duty, that he is required to build his work in such a way that actual control comes first in it and that it is he and he alone who must primarily educate his subordinates in a spirit of unconditional observance of party and state discipline.

It should be noted that far from every decision generated from verification materials is implemented smoothly on the basis of the principles of complete mutual understanding with those who are to blame for shortcomings allowed and who must eliminate them. During repeat checks it sometimes emerges that individual leaders are not only failing to draw correct conclusions from their errors and shortcomings but are aggravating them.

That was what happened with Na. Semennikov, general director of the Sverdlovsk "Uralskiy Samotsvety" Production Association. He took no account of the demands of state discipline and suppressed criticism. Semennikov was penalized by the party for this and invited to eliminate the shortcomings revealed and to prevent them in the future. But a repeat check showed that the situation at the association had not changed. Nor had Semennikov himself taken any steps to this end. Moreover, he had set about persecuting a worker who made himself a nuisance by reporting the administration's incorrect actions.

The materials of the checkback were examined at a session of the Party Control Committee, which expelled Na. Semennikov from the CPSU. He was dismissed from his job. S.L. Orlovskiy, secretary of the primary party organization

bureau, was severely reprimanded for the lack of principle he had displayed and his report card was endorsed. The communists took away his right to head the party organization.

Unified party discipline and the highest responsibility for the destiny of communist building are compulsory for all party members--rank and file and leaders. This also predetermines the degree of exactingness with which a communist's activity and deeds are approached.

Those who are honest and industrious and selflessly and disinterestedly serve the cause of the party and people invariably enjoy profound respect in our society. This authority must be safeguarded and treasured. But sometimes, confronted by facts which cast a shadow on the name of a previously respected person, you think: But who should bear the brunt of concern for preserving people's respect? Why does a worker forget after a time that people are not invested with authority once and for all, that it must be strengthened and maintained constantly, every day?

And if it happens that a person begins to lose the correct guidelines and fails to pass the tests set by his position, the party organization and collective come to his aid, promptly and severely reminding him that authority is not only an honor but also a duty. And although this method of "keeping someone's feet on the ground" is never questioned and is confirmed in practice, it is sometimes scorned. Instances are encountered of certain party committees removing individual workers from just criticism within their collectives and--when there is no particular need--examining questions of a communist's party responsibility, bypassing the primary party organizations. Cases are also recorded of party committees unjustifiably reducing penalties imposed by primary party organizations on particular communists without even finding the time to explain why this has been done. The motives? The desire to safeguard the leader's authority, to avoid unwanted gossip surrounding his name. A questionable motive, to put it mildly. Unwanted gossip, or to be more precise false rumors are spread precisely where the assessment of people's actions and conduct is approached with a shortened yardstick.

The CPSU rules read: "The party has one discipline and one law for all communists, regardless of services rendered and posts held." Scrupulous compliance with this provision is the most important guarantee that the standard of exactingness will rise still further and that every party member's individual responsibility and activeness in the struggle for the party cause will increase.

A real leader does not think of himself in isolation from close ties with the collective and does not imagine himself a big shot separate from everyone else, to whom generally accepted rules do not extend. An unfailingly respectful attitude to people's dignity and to their opinions, a self-critical approach and self-control are qualities indispensable in a worker of the Lenin type.

The wise advice to make strict and rather more frequent demands on yourself above all applies, in my view, first and foremost to those entrusted with the task of leading people. They will then have not only the actual but also the

moral right to make demands on their fellows and subordinates. Unsupported by personal example, leaders' talk of duty is of little value. Indeed, what value can there be in talking about honesty and modesty while behaving in a conceited and superior manner or proceeding to abuse one's official position for selfish purposes and to pick the state's pockets?

Such a divergence between word and deed was shown to have occurred on the part of E.M. Khalimov, former USSR deputy minister of the petroleum industry. His immediate responsibilities required him to give his all and constantly concentrate on those responsibilities but, disregarding his official and party duty, he shamelessly saddled others with his work and in contravention of existing regulations held more than one official position at the same time, teaching in an institute and editing various materials for publication, receiving financial remuneration for all of this--from which, by the way, he failed to pay party dues. What is more, Khalimov gave his wife a fictitious job in an organization under his jurisdiction for which, although doing nothing, she drew a "salary." E.M. Khalimov was called to account for all this. He was severely punished and dismissed from his job.

These measures were justified but, to be frank, taken too late. Too late in the sense that this man's moral decline took place over a long period of time and none of his colleagues and comrades called him to order and put him back on the right track. The Ministry Party Committee had discussed criticism a number of times in general terms but chose not to use it, to apply it as an effective educational device in this particular case.

It is clear from recent party documents that improving monitoring and follow up procedures is being advanced as an integral general task bearing on the activities of all party, Soviet and economic organs, trade union, komsomol and other social organizations, and every administrative worker.

Increasing the general standard and effectiveness of control means ensuring that socialist control is more purposeful and better coordinated right across the board. The need arises to improve in line with the directives of the party and its Central Committee the planning and coordination of control organs' activities, preventing overlapping and duplication, unnecessarily frequent checks, and people being harassed for trivial reasons.

It would seem that the comprehensive approach to solving economic, social and ideological education tasks now characteristic of our present conditions should be reflected in control work. As experience shows, close coordination between party control organs and people's departmental, trade union and komsomol control workers, together with the checks carried out by them, yield the best results. Acting in tandem with and under the direction of party committees and organizations, control organ workers have an opportunity to comprehensively study problems arising and more fully research shortcomings and mistakes, investigate their causes more thoroughly, and see more clearly ways of remedying and preventing them.

Party control's characteristic political approach to checks, accompanied by the establishment of worker-communists' levels of personal responsibility, is

complemented in such cases with a thorough analysis of economic and financial activities, the state of labor discipline, and the extent to which people's needs and aspirations are being satisfied.

When party activists, people's control workers and workers in financial, statistical and other interdepartmental state organs participate in checks, there are greater guarantees that even the most complex and difficult of questions will be expertly and objectively examined and that departmental, parochial and purely personal interests will be subordinated to statewide interests should any conflict arise.

Adopting a comprehensive approach in organizing control procedures extends the sphere of their influence, making it possible not only to pave the way for all that is new and progressive but also, against the background of valuable experience and positive example, to accentuate shortcomings resulting from incompetence, irresponsibility and indiscipline. Positive examples have an effect in themselves, but sometimes it is not enough to propagandize and encourage them. V.I. Lenin once wrote: "...We can and must ensure that the force of example is first and foremost moral and then compulsorily adopted as a model for the organization of labor in the new Soviet Russia." Control can and must help to ensure the emulation and adoption of the finest examples of labor and labor organization. Calling strictly to account those who, although having examples worthy of imitation literally under their noses, close their eyes to them and continue to use outmoded methods of working and to lag behind, is obviously justified.

The party teaches us that the strength of control lies in the mass nature and timeliness of urgent measures, when the need for such measures arises, and in the effect it has on those who forget about the requirements of party and state discipline. V.I. Lenin urged variety in the ways and means of exercising control from below "in order to paralyze any shadow of possibility of perverting Soviet power and to repeatedly and tirelessly root out the weed of bureaucracy."

Primary party organizations must set the tone for control from below. Success in any collective's work and the creation of a normal businesslike and creative atmosphere and correct interpersonal relations in it are largely determined by the extent to which the primary party organization exercises its right of control.

It has to be said that some primary party organizations still fail on occasion to take a sufficiently principled line in personnel matters and in the assessment of the results of economic activities and certain workers' transgressions. They do not always rebuff a parochial and narrowly departmental approach to work.

In a number of cases negative manifestations have been brought to light not through the initiative of the primary organizations themselves but only after the intervention of higher party organs. And yet one would think that both what is pleasing to see and what is distressing and cause for alarm and concern could be seen much better, the closer you are.

The CPSU Central Committee recently adopted the resolution "On primary party organization commissions for monitoring administration activity and apparatus work" and ratified the regulation specifying their tasks, rights and responsibilities, as well as the procedure governing their formation and accountability. These important party documents, imbued with the spirit of the further democratization of party control work, create all the conditions needed to increase primary party organizations' role and efficiency.

The commissions' activities are directed toward the fulfillment of the tasks facing labor collectives. They must promptly note and support anything new and progressive; investigate questions relating to the placement and education of cadres and to improving people's living and working conditions; see to it that state, planning and technical discipline is strictly adhered to; make workers more strictly accountable for work entrusted to them; develop communists' initiative and principledness; resolutely oppose laxity, mismanagement, extravagance, self-seeking and profiting at the state's expense; and wage an uncompromising struggle against instances of an unconscientious attitude to the performance of official duties, bureaucracy and red tape, deception, parochialism and a narrowly departmental approach.

Stepping up the work of commissions which have been and are being created in primary party organizations will to an even greater extent bring party work into closer contact with the practical side of economic and social development and will help to instill in leadership cadres and rank and file workers a deep sense of responsibility for affairs in their collectives, for conformity to state interests, and for the efficient implementation of party decisions. It is important merely to give the party organization commissions more assistance in organizing their work and to develop and support their initiative.

Following Lenin's traditions, our party unites the formulation of a political line with organizational work to ensure its implementation. Having outlined a detailed program Soviet society's further economic and social development under developed socialism, the party is putting particular emphasis on ensuring proper organization and discipline, improving the selection and placement of cadres, refining supervisory and followup procedures, and developing criticism and self-criticisms. Communists' unity of will and action and a deep sense of responsibility on the part of every worker for his appointed task are a guarantee that the party's decisions will be unconditionally enforced and that its policy will be successfully implemented.

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NATIONAL

PARTY JOURNAL REVIEWS BREZHNEV'S LATEST BOOK

PM091013 Moscow PARTIYNAYA ZHIZN' in Russian No 15 [no date given] (signed to press 27 Jul 82) pp 3-9

[Unattributed book review: "The CPSU Is the Great Inspiring and Organizing Force of Socialist Internationalism and the Peoples' Friendship"]

[Text] The teaching on proletarian, socialist internationalism is an integral component part of Marxist-Leninist theory, a most important instrument of the CPSU's Leninist nationalities policy and a reliable compass in the relations among the fraternal socialist countries and the communist and workers parties. The strengthening, dissemination and development of its principles in every possible way is the everyday concern of our party, its Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. As an outstanding party and state figure and an internationalist communist of the Lenin mold, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev comprehensively elaborates, develops and implements the ideas of proletarian internationalism and the peoples' friendship during the new stage of Soviet society's movement toward communism--the stage of mature socialism--and under the conditions of the contemporary development of the world revolutionary process. His works are a major contribution to Marxist-Leninist theory, to the practice of communist building and to strengthening the alliance among all progressive forces.

Now that the Soviet people and all progressive mankind are preparing to celebrate the great red letter day--the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR--the Political Literature Publishing House has published an anthology of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev "On Internationalism and the Peoples' Friendship." The book contains (as full texts or extracts) reports, speeches, articles, memoirs and greetings messages for the period October 1964 through October 1981, reveals all the main aspects characterizing the CPSU and the Soviet state as consistent champions of proletarian, socialist internationalism and elucidates their extremely rich experience of implementing the principles of working people's international solidarity.

On its glorious 60th anniversary the Soviet Union, created by the will of the party and the people, is demonstrating to the whole world the triumph of Lenin's nationalities policy and the historic achievements of socialism. A developed socialist society embodying Soviet people's sociopolitical and

ideological unity and cohesion around the beloved Communist Party has been built in our country. The legal and actual equality of all nations and ethnic groups has been ensured and relations of true equality, fraternal mutual assistance and cooperation, respect and mutual trust have taken shape between them. The socialist way of life has been firmly established. The inviolable alliance of the working class, the peasantry and the intelligentsia has strengthened still further. All this is the fruit of Herculean efforts by the party and the people.

Analysis of the CPSU's present policy in the sphere of national building is based in the book on a profound study of past historical experience and of the socioeconomic and political roots of the Soviet peoples' friendship, which is an excellent example of international unity for the socialist community countries. The Soviet peoples' friendship and their proletarian internationalism are rooted in the historic era when the peoples of czarist Russia made common cause against the autocracy, against exploitation and oppression. The militant revolutionary alliance of the working people's masses of Russia was tempered during the period of the formation of multinational forces of proletarian revolution in Russia and in the crucible of the great October socialist revolution. "One of the wonderful features of the October revolution," the book says, "was proletarian internationalism, which linked Russia's workers via firm bonds with their class brothers all over the world. It can be said with complete justification that the October victory was also a victory of working people's international fraternity and a victory of proletarian internationalism. Hungarians and Poles, Serbs and Croats, Czechs and Slovaks, Bulgarians and Austrians, Germans and Finns, Romanians and Mongolians, Koreans and Chinese and representatives of many other nationalities fought shoulder to shoulder with the sons of our country's peoples in the Red Army. This was a combat international [internatsional] of revolutionaries" (p 98).

Many items featured in the book are permeated by the thought that the formation of the USSR in 1922 was a new qualitative stage in the development of the Soviet peoples' friendship and a qualitatively new stage in the making of proletarian internationalism. The vital interests of all the Soviet peoples and the entire logic of the struggle for socialism demanded the formation of a united multinational socialist state. The organizing role, scientifically substantiated nationalities policy and practical purposeful activity of Lenin's party promoted the all-around socioeconomic, political and cultural rapprochement of the Soviet nations.

Communists have always viewed the nationalities question from the angle of the class struggle and have believed that its resolution must be subordinated to the interests of the revolution and the interests of socialism. This is why communists and fighters for socialism believe that the main thing in the nationalities question is to unite the working people, irrespective of their nationality, in a common struggle against all types of oppression and for a new social system free from exploitation of working people. "We want a /voluntary/ [word between slantlines published in boldface] union of nations, a union based on the fullest trust, on a clear consciousness of fraternal unity and on completely voluntary agreement," Vladimir Ilich stressed (Complete Collected Works, Vol 40, p 43). The Soviet Union was such a voluntary union of nations.

The formation of the USSR was a direct continuation of the cause of October and a practical embodiment of V.I. Lenin's internationalist behests. The worldwide historical act of forming the USSR embodied the aspirations of all the Soviet peoples and the ideas of Lenin and the Communist Party on consolidating the fraternal union of liberated nations and closely uniting all the republics' working people in the building of socialism and communism. The decisive role in creating the united union state was played by the RSFSR, around which all the Soviet republics rallied on a voluntary basis. As the first multinational Soviet state, the RSFSR was the prototype of the USSR. The Russian people, regardless of difficulties and privations, gave selfless assistance to the country's other peoples in defending their revolutionary gains and made an invaluable contribution to overcoming the backwardness of the old national outlying districts.

"In creating the multinational socialist state," the book notes, "our party took full account of the sheer novelty and complexity of the problem. We always remembered Lenin's remark that only tremendous attentiveness toward the interests of the various nations eliminates the ground for conflicts and creates firm trust among workers and peasants speaking different languages. The Communist Party and the Soviet people have attained the firm trust to which V.I. Lenin referred" (p 497).

The common vital class interests of working people belonging to the Soviet nations which had been revealed during the period of the preparation and carrying out of the October revolution and the creation of the USSR gained still greater profundity, scale and effectiveness during the period of socialist transformations. The book notes that the elimination of the exploiter classes, industrialization, collectivization and the cultural revolution were links in a single revolutionary process that resulted in cardinal changes in the relations between classes and nations. "All the Soviet Union's nations and ethnic groups," the book notes, "emerged onto the road of prosperity and scored tremendous successes in developing industry, agriculture, science and culture. Socialism brought into play the powerful motive force of our development represented by the peoples' friendship. The unity of the multinational Soviet people is as strong as diamonds. And just as diamonds overflow with many-colored facets, the unity of our people glitters with the diversity of their component nations, each of which lives a rich, fullblooded, free and happy life" (p 492).

Soviet socialist internationalism was sternly tested in the great patriotic war. The entire harmonious family of Soviet peoples, welded together by unbreakable bonds of friendship, was the main hero of the unprecedented fight against German fascism.

The book pays great attention to the current development of the Soviet nations, nationalities and ethnographic groups and to the inculcation of proletarian internationalism under conditions of the developed socialist society. The further rapprochement of our country's nations and nationalities is an objective process. "Every person's national feelings and national dignity are respected in our country," the book says. "The CPSU has struggled and will always struggle resolutely against phenomena alien to the nature of socialism

such as chauvinism or nationalism and against any nationalist kinks, whether anti-semitism, for instance. We are opposed to tendencies directed toward the artificial erasure of national peculiarities. But we regard the artificial inflation of those peculiarities as equally impermissible. It is the party's sacred duty to educate the working people in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism and a proud sense of belonging to the great united Soviet motherland" (p 668).

In his speech at the celebrations in Tashkent Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted the tremendous vitality of the Soviet peoples' friendship and the manifestation of internationalism in specific deeds. "...Internationalism under the conditions of our multinational country today," he said, "is above all honest, conscientious, wholehearted labor by all the country's peoples for the common good. It is the ability to place statewide interests above departmental, local interests and to ensure precise work by the country's united national economic complex. It is the timely and good-quality fulfillment of all inter-republican deliveries, the maximum utilization of one's own resources and active participation in solving problems on which the upsurge of the economy and the well-being of the entire people depend."

The speech also emphasized that the composition of Soviet republics' population is multinational. So it is necessary to seek to ensure that each republic's nations and nationalities are duly represented in its party and state organs, while rigorously taking into account each person's business, ideological and moral qualities, of course. This line accords with the directions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the behests of Lenin, who warned against the slightest injustice or the slightest infringement of the rights and specific demands of all the nations and nationalities living in the country.

Life graphically shows that, despite the slander of our foes, socialism not only does not lead to peoples' losing their unique character, cultural peculiarities and traditions but raises that distinctive nature to new heights and makes it the property of many other peoples. What is happening is the blossoming and mutual enrichment of national cultures and the formation of a culture of the united Soviet people--a new social and international community. This process is taking place on a basis of equality, fraternal cooperation and voluntariness. This is vivid evidence of the triumph of Leninist principles of nationalities policy.

Our party consistently pursues a course of steadily building up each republic's material and spiritual potential and at the same time making maximum use of that potential for the harmonious development of the entire country, improving and expanding interrepublican ties and improving the exchange of rich experience of economic building and cadres. In recent years a particularly large amount has been done to ensure that the political equality of the union republics and the friendship of the USSR peoples are bolstered by the equalization of their levels of economic development, which is a firm basis for further rallying all the peoples of the Soviet multinational motherland.

One of the central points of the items presented in the book is the theoretical elaboration of the question of the creation of a historic new community of

people in the USSR--the Soviet people. This community is based on the profound changes, both material and spiritual, in the country's life and on the emergence and development in our country of socialist nations between which relations of a new type have taken shape. A socialist internationalist consciousness based on the Soviet nations' common class, socioeconomic and political interests is an inalienable feature of the spiritual makeup of all Soviet people, irrespective of their nationality. The new Soviet constitution enshrined the contemporary progressive trends in the national development of the Soviet peoples and the existence of the USSR as a single union multinational workers' and peasants' state.

All the items in the anthology devoted to problems of solving the nationalities question in the USSR and forming the Soviet peoples' friendship are shot through with the idea of the fundamental role played by Lenin's party in these processes. "The point of party leadership," the book says, "is to ensure the inviolable ideological and political unity of all society and to ensure the purposeful, coordinated development of all parts of the social organism. Apart from the Communist Party we have no, nor can we have any, other political organization that takes into account the interests and peculiarities of the classes and social groups, all the nationalities and ethnic groups and all the generations existing in our country and combines these interests in its policy" (p 493).

Our Leninist Party gained the right to be the leader of the working people of all the country's nations and nationalities by its tireless defense of the vital interests of the working class and the broadest masses, dedication to the ideals of communism and extremely great consideration of the national interests and feelings of all peoples. The party devoted its tireless labor, communists' talent and spiritual ardor and cadres' knowhow and organizing skill to the cause of the social and national liberation of the country's peoples and the upsurge of their economy and culture.

The experience of resolving the nationalities question in the USSR has gained worldwide recognition over the 65 years of the Soviet state's existence. For all fighters for social and national liberation it is an inspiring example of the socialist rebirth of nations and the creation of new, equal, fraternal relations between peoples. This experience is of special significance in building the relations between the socialist community states, who see it as a wonderful example of true, selfless friendship and cooperation among the peoples.

The book emphasizes that the building of communism is not only the Soviet people's great goal but also their fulfillment of their international duty to the community of socialist countries, the world working class and the liberation movement and that the national and international tasks of socialist revolution and of the building of socialism and communism are inextricably connected. So every conscious Soviet person sees Soviet patriotism as inextricably connected with proletarian, socialist internationalism. "This is why ardent feelings of love for the Soviet homeland and a desire to make it still mightier and more beautiful are combined in Soviet people with feelings of fraternal friendship toward the other socialist countries and feelings of militant solidarity with all fighters against social and national oppression" (p 80).

The items in the book pay considerable attention to the new problem for the Marxist-Leninist teaching represented by the theoretical generalization of the practical implementation of the Marxist-Leninist propositions on the principles of relations between the states of victorious socialism and on the laws of their formation and development. Relations of a new type without past precedent and based on the principles of socialist internationalism are taking shape between the states forming the world socialist system. The development of these relations is a complex and multifaceted process. During the process it is necessary to display constant concern for correctly combining the national interests of each individual country with the interests of the socialist world as a whole and with the international goals of the working class and all revolutionary, liberation forces struggling against imperialism.

The CPSU, the anthology emphasizes, has invariably sought and continues to seek to make full use of all internal potential for strengthening and developing socialism and communism inside the country in every possible way and for supporting and developing the revolutionary struggle throughout the world. Lenin's party understands this international duty as follows: Influencing the world revolutionary process by its own example and its own economic, political and cultural achievements; helping peoples subjected to aggression and fighting for their national, political and economic liberation and for social progress; and fighting for world peace, under conditions of which the most favorable opportunities are created for displaying all the socialist system's advantages over the capitalist system and for developing the revolutionary and liberation movement. "Life," the book notes, "convinces us more and more with every passing day that no one who jettisons proletarian internationalism, our movement's strongest weapons, who replaces the international unity and militant solidarity of revolutionary forces with a narrowminded nationalism alien to our ideology or who creates a split, thereby helping our class enemy, can be a communist..." (p 96).

Analyzing the experience of the world revolutionary movement, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev recalls Lenin's thesis that the movement's successes depend to a great extent on the cohesion and cooperation of all its detachments. The unity of revolutionary forces has a reliable foundation. Each of these forces is resolving its own tasks, but they have a common enemy--imperialism--and they have common goals: The struggle for the working people's interests, peace, democracy and freedom. All this necessitates uniting the efforts of the three great revolutionary forces of our time--the world socialist system, the international workers and communist movement and the national liberation movement--in a common offensive against imperialism.

The socialist community is an international alliance of a completely new type. It is a fraternal family of peoples led by Marxist-Leninist parties and welded together by a common world outlook, common lofty aims and relations of comradely solidarity and mutual support. This alliance is fundamentally different from relations between states within the capitalist system, where one state's gain is usually another's loss.

The relations between the states forming the world socialist system are characterized by growing economic, political and cultural cooperation that leads to rapprochement among the peoples. This is a historical pattern, and it is inexorably making headway.

The socialist community of states is developing not as a number of individual countries but as a system whose parts are closely interconnected. And each state brings originality to the common cause of building the new life. The contribution of each people and each Marxist-Leninist Party to the international treasure store of socialism is great. Each country's socioeconomic, political and cultural experience is truly invaluable for the common socialist cause.

"For us," the author writes, "it has become a requirement to learn from one another's experience and to derive all that is valuable and useful from that experience. The forms and methods of our cooperation are constantly improving in accordance with our countries' needs and tasks. Each country takes for itself from another country's experience what really suits and benefits it. It is only on this basis that the exchange of experience becomes a real motive force of progress" (p 77).

Questions of the ideological activity of the fraternal countries' parties loom large in the book. The building of developed socialism and communism presupposes heightened attention toward the development of science and culture and toward questions of the masses' communist education. On the other hand, the struggle of ideas, the intensification of efforts to spread the truth about socialism in the world and the struggle against all types of ideology hostile to socialism assume special significance under the conditions of the increasingly complete assertion of the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. The results of the work jointly carried out in all these directions are pretty impressive. "Just look," the book says, "how many scientific works created by collectives of authors from the different socialist countries are published. Cooperation between the socialist states' academies of sciences in the spheres of history, philosophy, economics, law and other branches of social knowledge is being organized increasingly vigorously. The cultural ties between the socialist countries are becoming increasingly broad, rich and interesting" (p 294).

The implementation of the principles of socialist internationalism in the living constant practice of the relations among the fraternal countries not only promotes the more consistent defense of the community's interests in all spheres of social life, but also helps combine the countries' national and international interests most fully and harmoniously. Each socialist state, as a sovereign political formation, has its own specific national foreign policy tasks, but the coordination of the socialist community countries' foreign policy helps to ensure that the fraternal countries, while strengthening their international community as a whole, at the same time actively help one another safeguard their own national interests and defend their sovereignty. The processes of integration among the socialist countries are leading to increasingly close rapprochement among them, which does not efface the national specific nature and historical peculiarities of the socialist countries. Their diversity of forms of social life and economic organization should be seen for what it really is: A wealth of ways and methods of asserting the socialist way of life.

The formation and development of a union of free peoples, the book notes, is a big and long process. It is complex first by virtue of the fact that completely new trails of interstate relations unknown to past history are being blazed. And also by virtue of the fact that a considerable burden of various survivals left in people's consciousness as a legacy from the overthrown exploiter system has to be overcome. A great deal of effort, patience and circumspection is required in order to create gradually and consistently, guided by Lenin's great ideas, new relations among the peoples who have embarked on the path of socialism.

These natural difficulties are aggravated by imperialism's insidious tactics. Our class enemies try to find a weak link in the socialist front, undermine the peoples' solidarity and fraternity, drive wedges into the relations between socialist countries and do everything possible to fan nationalist feelings. The true inspirers of this policy are imperialist, aggressive U.S. circles. Adventurism, a readiness to jeopardize mankind's vital interests in the name of its own narrow self-seeking aims, threats, bribery, ideological subversion, and the imposition of its will by means of political pressure and economic and military blackmail--such is the true face of American imperialism.

"The forces of imperialism and reaction," the book says, "seek to deprive the people now of one socialist country, now of another, of the sovereign right they have gained to ensure their country's prosperity and the welfare and happiness of the broad working people's masses by building a society free from any oppression and exploitation. And when the encroachments on that right meet with a harmonious rebuff from the socialist camp, bourgeois propagandists create an outcry about 'defending sovereignty' and 'noninterference.' It is clear that this is the sheerest deception and demagoguery on their part. In fact the people creating the outcry care not about preserving socialist sovereignty, but destroying it" (pp 124-125). Experience of struggle and real consideration of the situation prevailing in the world testify with the utmost clarity that communists vitally need to bear aloft the banner of socialist internationalism, to constantly strengthen the world communist movement's cohesion and solidarity, to resolutely expose imperialism, headed by the United States, and the Reagan administration's adventurist policy, and to deal a crushing rebuff to rightwing opportunism, "leftwing" sectarianism, chauvinism and hegemonism. Firm and consistent defense of proletarian internationalism is one of the main conditions of the successful building of socialism and communism and of a successful struggle by the world socialist system against imperialism.

The items in the anthology vividly demonstrate that the struggle for world peace has been and remains one of the supreme manifestations of the internationalism of the CPSU's foreign policy. "Our foreign policy is international," the author notes, "since the Soviet people's interests coincide with the interests of the working people's masses in all countries of the world. It is permeated by the spirit of solidarity with revolutionary, progressive forces all over the world and represents an active factor in the class struggle in the international arena.... The spirit of revolutionary internationalism permeates the entire activity of the motherland of October in the world arena, and we Soviet people will always be faithful to this noble principle..." (p 104).

In the anthology the reader will find items showing the practical measures and initiatives by the CPSU, the Soviet state and the fraternal parties and countries aimed at defending peace and the peoples' security, curbing the arms race and averting nuclear catastrophe. These items convince you by their entire spirit and content that Soviet communists regard the struggle for peace and social progress as the international cause of all the communist parties.

Soviet communists, the anthology notes, can declare with every justification that their entire activity is inspired by the principles of proletarian, socialist internationalism. This is shown in the fact that the CPSU regards the building of communism in the USSR as the Soviet people's chief international duty to the revolutionary movement and mankind, in the fact that Lenin's party tirelessly strengthens the community of socialist countries and steers a course toward developing the all-around cooperation among them on the basis of respect for sovereignty, equality and fraternal mutual assistance, and in the fact that the CPSU gives every possible assistance, and in the fact that the CPSU gives every possible assistance to the forces of social and national liberation, unswervingly pursues a policy of peaceful coexistence between countries with different social systems and struggles to strengthen peace and the peoples' security and to avert a world nuclear war.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's book "On Internationalism and the Peoples' Friendship," published on the eve of the glorious jubilee of the formation of the USSR, is a major event in our country's ideological and political life. The items in it equip leading cadres and all communists with important theoretical conclusions and practical propositions and help in gaining a clearer understanding of the party's international tasks and in further strengthening by every means our greatest historical gain--the inviolable friendship of the USSR's peoples.

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NATIONAL

LEADER REMOVAL, EVEN FOR HEALTH, 'EXTRAORDINARY EVENT'

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Aug 82 p 2

[Article by A. Burma, first secretary of the Oktyabrskiy City CPSU Committee, Bashkir ASSR, in the column "Party Life, Science and Production, the Press -- Five-Year Plan, Second Year": "Third Director: Leadership Style and Methods"]

[Text] Recently V. Paramonov was removed as general manager of a plant which manufactures metal structures and dorm railcars. He had occupied this position approximately 3 years, and the question of his dismissal was in the process of being determined during the last two of these years. The initiative to replace the general manager came from the Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises, to which the enterprise was subordinate. The party city committee had no objection, but merely asked that a suitable replacement first be found. But since the people at the ministry were in no hurry to find a new general manager, settlement of the matter dragged on.

There is no need to state that removal of an official from his position is always an extraordinary event, even when it is for reasons of health. Things are doubly unpleasant if there are factors in evidence which compromise a Communist. It is also disappointing when hopes for growth of organizer abilities and innovative activity have not been justified. That means that the preceding job was a ceiling beyond which a person has been unable to advance.

Every time a person in a leadership position is removed for one reason or another, the following thought pops into my head: why did we not discern this person's capabilities before we agreed to the promotion? This is a most important question since, unfortunately, replacement of officials is not such a rare occurrence. In the last two years alone it has been necessary to replace two out of every three officials in our town alone. And, what is particularly upsetting, not every replacement is qualitatively better than the preceding one.

The situation at the above-mentioned plant is perhaps typical in this respect.

The first general manager here was I. Glazunov, a construction man by profession. This was a large factor in the city committee's assent to his candidacy, since the plant was under construction at the time. And he also had managerial experience at a reinforced concrete structures plant. The new enterprise,

however, proved too much for him, and that which we had considered to be an advantage proved to be the weak point. What was needed was not a construction engineer but rather an industrial engineer. The next general manager, L. Asyanov, proved to be dishonest. He distorted report data by exaggerating upwards. This resulted in a criminal indictment.

Thus V. Paramonov was the third general manager in five years. High hopes were also initially placed in him. He had served for quite some time at one of our plants as deputy manager for employee services and general matters. He seemed to be doing a good job. He was the right age. The party committee secretary had no adverse comments.

As it turned out, however, he does not know how to communicate with others, he lacks a sense of responsibility, and no purposefulness is in evidence. In short, last year he was severely reprimanded, which was placed on his permanent record. He was reprimanded for regularly failing to fulfill the state plan, for a poor job of directing the workforce, and for a slighting attitude toward the interests of the workers. He was subsequently dismissed.

Such a rapid rate of managerial turnover of course could not help things at the plant. The plant has not yet reached even half of its designed output. Equipment is obsolete, and there is a high percentage of manual labor. There is no toolkeeping organization, no experimental production operation, no maintenance machine-shop facility, and other services are lacking. Product quality is poor.

We at the city committee are very concerned by this situation. It would seem that the situation should also concern the people at the ministry. Judging by all indications, however, they are maintaining a lofty detachment. Why is this? Logic would seem to go approximately as follows: after all, it is only some little plant with a workforce of 1500 persons. There are dozens of much larger enterprises in the industry! First Deputy Minister Yu. Batalin, who once visited us, replied to our complaints: "I am not going to deal with this plant. Write letters wherever you want. You can state right out that Batalin refuses to deal with the problems."

As you see, a really "firm" position.... And yet there is a special department at the ministry which is supposed to handle selection of cadres. Up to this point we cannot discern any involvement by it in this most important matter.

The party city committee chose all three enterprise general managers. We are by no means disclaiming responsibility for the errors which were made. The following question arises, however: why does the ministry hold itself aloof from this work? It is not only our job but also the direct responsibility of the ministry to select executive personnel, chief engineers and other specialists. To date there is no general manager at that metal structures and dormitory rail-car plant, although a ministry order has been issued to establish an association based on the plant. It is supposed to include two additional enterprises. But execution of this order is being delayed....

Unfortunately this situation exists not only in Minneftegazstroy [Ministry of Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises]. In our town there are two enterprises of the Ministry of Automotive Industry, and the party city committee also chose general managers for them without any participation by the ministry. At the present time there has not been a general manager at the machine tool equipment plant for half a year now.... In short, leadership must be strengthened at 5 of the 11 industrial enterprises in this city. Can one calmly accept this situation?

I repeat: we do not deny responsibility for advancing candidates for promotion. Selection and indoctrination of cadres is an integral concern of party committees. But it would be more successful if it were handled together with the ministry.

It is impossible to develop and indoctrinate a good worker all at once. It is essential to keep an eye to the future. To whom is this demand addressed? Both to us and to the ministries. Both we and they should obviously have a cadre reserve. I am not being moved, believe me, by a parasitical attitude or by the desire to transfer the burden to somebody else. Haste and a one-sided view in work with people do not lead to any good. If this task is fleshed out both vertically and horizontally, as they say, there is a greater probability that a mistake will not be made. A comparison of our view and that of the ministries, a combining of our and their indoctrinational efforts will produce, I would think, a more fruitful result.

Various points of view are stated regarding the development of executive personnel. Some believe that the necessary traits should be developed in leader personnel practically from birth, while others are of the opinion that the qualities of the leader are formed in the process of education. I see no conflict here. It is important to note in a timely manner and to develop the abilities and talent of the production organizer and correctly to determine a person's future direction.

I can list many names of executive personnel in the promotion of whom we hit the nail right on the head, as they say. Great and deserved respect is enjoyed, in particular, by Azamat Garipovich Akhmetshin, chief of the Tuymazaneft' Oil and Gas Production Administration, a man who has advanced from foreman to head of a large workforce. He possesses breadth of thinking, an innovative spirit, and the ability to organize and inspire others. All this has helped, in the most difficult conditions of a declining oilfield, to get the enterprise moving, and to produce approximately 3 million tons of crude above target in the last five-year plan.

Or take another production leader -- Rinat Shagaleyevich Kudashev, who for a long time headed a big construction subdivision in our city -- the Tuymazaneftestroy Trust. This workforce has built many industrial and cultural-services facilities in Oktyabrskiy and Tuymazy, and in this republic's rural rayons. Led by a capable, mature executive, the trust repeatedly was a winner in nationwide socialist competition. Recently Rinat Shagaleyevich was promoted to the position of main administration chief in the Minneftegazstroy system.

That is very fine, but this is not the topic under discussion. We are concerned by facts indicating shortcomings in an important matter. And, self-critically examining the situation, one sees that the cadre reserve which we are establishing sometimes proves lacking. A person has been taken from this reserve for advancement, but things did not work out.... One asks: is he alone to blame? Where was our attention being focused? Was he given sufficient help, especially at first?

I recall the following incident. A person was needed for an executive position in Construction Administration No 2. L. Tyutyugin was selected, who was serving at the time as technical department chief of the Tuymazaneftestroy Trust. He was a capable, innovatively thinking engineer, who enjoyed respect. No doubts arose. But he did not do too well in his new job. He lacked the ability to work with others. He had to return to his former position.

I am still convinced, however, that this person could have developed into an administration chief. It is true that he lacked the ability to work with others. But why did we not help him in advance to acquire such an ability? After all, he had been on the potential advancement list for some time. He could have been tested and taught a great deal even in such a good proving ground as party assignments. We often fail adequately to appreciate this tried and proven method. Sometimes we even protect an official from party work loads, on the grounds that he already has enough concerns on his mind. But as a result we lose a great deal.

Today we still encounter officials who are accustomed to achieve the plan at all costs. We should note at this point that some ministries fail to rebuff such an attitude. In addition, it is often supported and encouraged. But people do not want to accept this unworthy attitude. And in concrete situations we do not support such an executive. Recently the general manager of the Metallist Plant, K. Bybin, was expelled from the party for producing defective goods. It was necessary to dismiss I. Gladkov, cable shop superintendent, and tannery manager K. Smirnov from their positions for arrogance, rudeness, tactlessness, and suppression of criticism.

Today the question of leadership style and methods is a question of work quality and effectiveness, methods and means of influencing development of the economy. Increased demands on cadres must be constantly borne in mind not only by us party workers but also by ministry and agency officials. Every job, large or small, is determined by people. And it is our common task to make sure that each individual is always right for his job.

3024

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NATIONAL

'PRAVDA' EDITORIALIZES ON IMPORTANCE OF RAYKOMS

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Jul 82 p 1

[Editorial: "The Rural Raykom"]

[Text] [Excerpts] The May (1982) CC CPSU Plenum posed complex and responsible tasks to the party and the entire Soviet nation. In speaking of this, comrade L. I. Brezhnev pointed out that, as always, the main burden lies on the shoulders of the rayon party committees [raykoms]. This is confirmed by the arduous nature of their day-by-day activities.

As known, the center of gravity in implementing the party's agrarian policies is shifting onto the increase in the yields of capital investments, growth in the productivity of agriculture and the deepening and further development of its links to all branches of the agroindustrial complex. The task posed is to increase the effectiveness of the utilization of land, equipment, fertilizers, feeds, etc. In view of this, the rural raykoms are expected to adopt a qualitatively new approach and improve their guidance of the processes occurring in the countryside.

Much that is of value and instructive in the performance of the rayon party committees can be observed everywhere. Thus, approval is deserved by the practice of a number of raykoms in the RSFSR, the Ukraine, Georgia, Latvia, and Estonia, which at one time were the first to undertake the role of the principal organizer in introducing a fundamentally new structure of the management of agriculture and the branches linked to it. Their purposeful efforts greatly contributed to the formation of the rayon agroindustrial associations, whose experience is now being emulated throughout the country.

Each rayon is obligated to make a maximal contribution to implementing the Food Program. And that should bear its first fruits even now. This dictates tighter requirements for the entire cycle of current agricultural operations, the entire agroindustrial complex. It is the duty of the raykoms to develop in all ways the competition for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plans and pledges of the second year of the Five-Year Plan and to bar the road to poor management and lack of organization.

This is assisted by daily monitoring of the situation in the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, as well as in the organizations serving them. It is precisely such monitoring, combined with purposeful organizational and ideological-educational work, that ensures

the success of the undertaking. For it cannot be assumed that the establishment of agroindustrial associations in itself will automatically improve the situation in the rayons. No, this is only the initial stage of a great undertaking associated with altering the psychology of the workers of various branches and overcoming the unworthy principle of "one's own shirt being closer to one's body" [ascendancy of local over broader interests].

When eliminating administrative compartmentalization it is important to bear in mind that it is the end-result that crowns it all. Experience shows that the end-result in any domain of endeavor depends on the individuals, on their tenacity, competence, and ability to exploit potential. That is why the raykoms should pay greater attention to the selection, deployment, and upbringing of cadres. If is, of course, primarily necessary to approach with special care the complementation of agroindustrial associations with highly qualified and experienced personnel.

At the same time, cadres should be continually trained in modern techniques of economic analysis and management and rational methods of directing affairs. People are inspired by the interest shown in their work. Both trust and a demanding attitude should be the essence of the cadre policies of the raykoms. [The raykoms] should decisively dispense with attending to every little detail of management and meticulous mothering of administrators. The still persisting paperwork style of guidance and conference fever do not contribute to the correct upbringing of cadres and the fostering of their initiative. It is time to put an end to them.

The basic premise for the effectiveness of raykom undertakings lies in the skillful guidance of primary party organizations by the raykom. Since these primary party organizations operate at grassroots levels, they decisively determine the moral and psychological climate in the collectives, the degree of organization and discipline, and the results of labor. The practice of these primary organizations should be analyzed more deeply, and they should be assisted in focusing their efforts on the main thing--work with the people.

1386

CSO: 1800/1074

NATIONAL

ECONOMIC QUESTIONS, FOOD PROGRAM DISCUSSED

Kiev RADYANS'KA UKRAYINA in Ukrainian 16 Jun 82 p 2

[Article by Candidate of Economic Sciences V. Bezsmertnyy: "Greatest Goal of the CPSU"]

[Text] Aware of the content of the objective economic laws of socialism, our party formulates the goals and tasks of its economic strategy. The decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress state: "In the 1980's the Communist Party will be consistently continuing implementation of its economic strategy, the highest goal of which is unswerving improvement in the material and cultural living standards of our people, creation of better conditions for comprehensive development of the individual on the foundation of further improvement in the efficiency of all societal production, increased labor productivity, and increased social and labor activeness on the part of Soviet citizens." We see further development of this trend in the decisions of the May (1982) CPSU Central Committee Plenum and in the USSR Food Program for the period up to 1990.

In the developed socialist society a high living standard of the people and a rapid rate of growth of societal production directly affect one another. Thus the possibility in present-day conditions of more purposefully focusing the nation's economy toward accomplishing the many tasks connected with consistently raising the living standards of the Soviet people proceeds from this country's increased economic potential. The CPSU Central Committee decree on the 60th anniversary of establishment of the USSR stresses that the most extensive program of boosting the people's living standards in the entire history of our country was carried out in the 1970's. Almost twice as much financial resources were allocated for this as in the preceding decade. As a result, real per capita income rose by almost half. Also real income of workers with relatively smaller earnings grew at a more rapid rate.

Real personal income is acquired from various sources. These include wages, payments from public consumption funds (pensions, allowances, stipends, etc), income from the private subsidiary farm plot, etc. The main source of real income growth is wages. Average monthly wages for workers and employees increased by 40 percent in the last decade, reaching 168.5 rubles in 1980. Remuneration of kolkhoz farmer labor increased by 60 percent during that same period.

The wage level will continue to increase in the current five-year plan. Average monthly earnings of workers and employees will increase by 13-16 percent during the 5-year plan and will amount to 190-195 rubles in 1985. As the necessary conditions are created, there will be a gradual increase in the minimum wage (to 80 rubles per month), wage rates and salaries of workers and employees, particularly in the production sectors.

Collective labor remuneration for end job results rather than for extent of work performance has become quite widespread in recent years. It ensures worker incentive to achieve accelerated labor productivity growth and to adhere to economizing measures. Material incentive to improve end job results is particularly expedient in the branches of the agroindustrial complex, especially in agriculture. Therefore the decisions of the May (1982) CPSU Central Committee Plenum specified for the current five-year plan adoption of the brigade and collective contract as well as a payment by the job plus bonus system of labor remuneration in the branches of the indicated complex. Measures to provide material incentive to improve agricultural production, alongside other measures specified in the USSR Food Program for the Period up to 1990, make it possible to boost labor productivity on kolkhozes and sovkhoses by approximately 50 percent, and to increase agricultural output per hectare of farmland by at least one third.

Intensification of production as an essential condition of societal progress has been placed on today's agenda.

Effectiveness of utilization of the accumulation fund is becoming particularly important in present-day conditions. First of all it is essential to improve efficiency of capital construction, where substantial deficiencies still exist. Negative trends in the capital intensiveness of production can be corrected, first and foremost, by technical reequipping of production on the basis of advanced technology. Solving the problems of further improving efficiency of utilization of the accumulation fund, particular attention should be focused on utilization of the enormous funds being channeled into development of this country's agroindustrial complex. Pursuant to the decisions of the May (1982) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, approximately one third of total capital investment in the entire national economy is being allocated for the development of this complex in the 11th and 12th five-year plans. In present-day conditions the percentage share of the agroindustrial complex will comprise more than half of final product: more than 40 million average annual workers are employed in this complex. The fact that the branch structure of the agroindustrial process is out of balance is leading in present-day conditions to significant agricultural production losses. As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stated at a session of the USSR Supreme Soviet on 31 May 1982, ensuring good care and handling of grain, fruits and vegetables in harvesting, transporting and processing is equivalent to an almost 20 percent increase in the harvest.

The USSR Food Program for the Period up to 1990 specifies accelerated development of those branches of the agroindustrial complex which produce final product and convey it to the consumer. Capital spending is being channeled first and foremost toward development of capacities which make it possible to boost food production as rapidly as possible.

It is important to ensure prompt movement on-stream of agroindustrial complex facilities. As was noted at the May (1982) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, plans pertaining to bringing a number of branches of this complex into operation are being executed unsatisfactorily. For this reason the USSR Food Program for the Period up to 1990 specifies that construction projects of the agroindustrial complex shall be considered national shock-work projects.

A system of measures is specified for the current five-year plan aimed at further improving working conditions and enriching the content of labor and giving it a more innovative character. A primary task is to reduce the percentage share and total quantity of manual, unmechanized labor, on the basis of utilizing scientific and technological advances. Considerable work still remains to be done in this area. The percentage share of manual labor is especially high in agriculture, trade, and in materials handling (more than two thirds of the total number of workers).

The documents of the 26th CPSU Congress specify a specific, comprehensive program of mechanization of heavy, manual physical labor, which prescribes technical, economic, organizational, social and other measures to accomplish this important task.

In particular, there are substantial deficiencies in the acquisition and utilization of equipment in agriculture. Many farms are failing to maintain optimal ratios in the structure of their farm machinery inventory, and there are numerous instances of breakdown of equipment which has not served the standard time between maintenance. The farms are receiving large quantities of various equipment, but the inventory of utilized equipment is growing too slowly. At the May (1982) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, serious criticism was leveled at poor operation and maintenance and poor quality of many models of agricultural machinery.

The USSR Food Program for the Period up 1990 specifies the task of essentially completing the total mechanization of agricultural production, improving quality of maintenance and repairs and boosting the level of technical readiness of machinery and equipment, and preventing their premature retirement from service. An additional task is that of raising the technological level and improving the quality of agricultural equipment.

The program of efforts to reduce the percentage share of manual labor will be substantially expanded in the current five-year plan. The experience of the workers of Zaporozhye Oblast in mechanizing heavy physical labor is widely known. In the last five years, as a result of mechanization of production processes, the number of workers employed in heavy physical labor in this oblast has been cut in half. And the level of mechanization of the most labor-intensive jobs -- transportation and warehousing -- has reached 98 percent at the Dnepropetrovsk Aluminum Plant imeni S. M. Kirov.

It is now time to discuss the reassignment of equipment not only to human muscular activity but also in part to the informational aspect of man's activities. The goal is to build totally automated production facilities, where standard manufacturing processes are handled by robots. In many instances

application of automated methods of controlling industrial processes is being hindered by the fact that facilities are unprepared technologically and organizationally.

It is important to ensure better utilization of existing productive assets. We should note thereby that efforts on the part of some management people to bring new facilities on-stream without considering available labor resources can lead to an undermanned workforce. At the present time, for example, the number of metal-cutting machine tools in the nation's economy is almost double the total number of machine tool operators, and the total number of workers engaged in manual-labor jobs in industry and construction is continuing to rise at the present time. In the 10th Five-Year Plan, in connection with nonfulfillment of new-equipment plans, the labor productivity plan could not be fully implemented, in connection with which it was necessary to acquire additional workers in order to complete plan-targeted production facilities.

At the same time the demographic situation which has developed in the last decade is becoming increasingly more complex, and in many instances excludes the possibility of bringing additional workers into production. There is still occurring a substantial population migration between regions and branches of societal production. This applies particularly to agriculture. In the period between the national population censuses of 1970 and 1979, the rural population declined from 105.7 million to 98.8 million persons, that is, a decline of 6.9 million persons. Primarily young people are migrating to the cities. For this reason labor productivity growth is the principal condition for achieving further growth in agricultural production, which is a precondition for further expansion and strengthening of the material and technological foundation of agriculture.

The USSR Food Program for the Period up to 1990 prescribes an aggregate of measures in this direction. It is planned to increase fixed productive assets in agriculture by approximately 50 percent, power availability on kolkhozes and sovkhozes by 60 percent, etc. The main emphasis is being placed on intensification of agricultural production.

Radical changes in the technical structure of production, extensive adoption of mechanization and automation of production processes, and a steady improvement in the technical knowledgeability and professional level of workers is making it possible more fully to utilize the influence of social factors on production growth and development, including the system of labor remuneration. It is essential to ensure an optimal ratio between labor productivity growth and labor remuneration as an important condition of expanded socialist reproduction. It is quite obvious that establishment of a closer link between labor remuneration and labor productivity will promote intensification of production as the material foundation for boosting living standards.

Another important source of satisfying the material and spiritual needs of Soviet citizens, in addition to labor remuneration, is public consumption funds. Utilization of these funds is an effective means of resolving many social problems.

By means of purposeful utilization of public consumption funds, society equalizes the difference in income and consumption within the population. By their content, public consumption funds constitute the economic foundation and a guarantee of the rights of the members of the socialist society to a great many social benefits; they are also a basis for consolidation and development of relations of collectivism and social equality. In the future public consumption funds, altering their functions and form, will develop into Communist consumption funds.

In the developed socialist society public consumption funds grow considerably more rapidly than the wage fund. This trend is continuing in the 11th Five-Year Plan: in 1981-1985 there is targeted a 13-16 percent rise in average monthly worker and employee wages, while public consumption funds are targeted to increase by 20 percent.

Public consumption funds are of great importance for overcoming the differences between city and village in socioeconomic, cultural-housing and services level. It was noted at the 26th CPSU Congress that considerable efforts, time and resources will continue to be needed in order to improve cultural and living conditions in the village, in order to equalize the substantial differences between urban and rural areas.

The USSR Food Program for the Period up to 1990, ratified at the May (1982) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, prescribes a broad range of measures to improve social and living conditions in the village. Approximately 160 billion rubles are to be allocated in the 1980's for housing, culture, services and road construction in the rural areas. A total of not less than 176 million square meters of housing is to be constructed in the 11th Five-Year Plan on kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and at other agricultural enterprises, while the figure will be 15-18 percent greater in the 12th Five-Year Plan. During this decade the volume of services offered to the public in rural localities will double. There will be improved medical services for the rural population.

Socialism has solved the cardinal problems of economic and social development of society. Concern for the good of the people has been placed at the center of attention of the Communist Party; this has been designated as its greatest strategic goal. A guarantee of implementation of the plans of building communism is productive, self-sacrificing labor on the part of Soviet people for the sake of achieving this goal.

3024

CSO: 1811/49

NATIONAL

BRIEFS

NEW COPYRIGHT AGENCY HEAD ELECTED--Moscow, 7 Sep TASS--Konstantin Dolgov today was elected chairman of the Soviet Copyright Agency. He replaces Boris Pankin. The decision was taken today at a regular meeting of the council of founders of the agency. Konstantin Dolgov was born in 1931. He worked several years as journalist and teacher, was director of the Iskusstov (Art) Publishing House. He has to his credit scientific works on philosophy and aesthetics. In 1973 the Assembly of European Societies of Culture elected him a full member of the society. [Text] [LD071052 Moscow TASS in English 1038 GMT 7 Sep 82]

CSO: 1812/178

REGIONAL

ALIYEV SPEECH AT REPUBLIC AKTIV WITH STUDENTS

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 29 Aug 82 pp 1-2

[Speech by G. A. Aliyev, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, at a meeting of party and Soviet activists, students, and teachers, in Baku on 28 August 1982]

[Excerpts] Dear comrades and our young friends!

In a few days our republic, like the rest of the country, will become one large bright auditorium. It will be filled with the perky, inquisitive army of young people, an army that has been directed toward the beaming summits of science. The ascent to the heights of human thought is akin to a discovery that has resulted from the unceasing work of the intelligence and the soul. That is why the beginning of the new school year is always a great holiday.

"In order for our creative plans to be implemented," Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev said at the May Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, "we must preserve the peace. Therefore we shall maintain our country's defense capability at the proper level, we shall persistently and purposefully continue to struggle for detente -- both political and military." The Communist Party and the Soviet government, under the complicated conditions of the present-day international situation, are consistently conducting a Leninist peace-loving course in foreign policy, and are unceasingly waging the fight for peace, the restraining of the arms race, and the preservation of life on earth. A tremendous contribution to the cause of peace and communist creation, of improving the people's life, and raising its standard of living and its level of culture, is being made by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, the chief of the Soviet state, that outstanding political and state figure of modern times, that great fighter for peace and the security of nations, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. (Tumultuous, prolonged applause.)

The Soviet authority has won such stupendous social assets, which have been consolidated in the Basic Law [Constitution] of mature socialism, as the right to work, the right to receive an education, the right to have recreation, to protect one's health, to choose a profession, and to use the achievements of culture. These rights, in combination with the strictest fulfillment of one's duties to society, the nation, and the state, open up for every young man and woman a broad road of honest, happy life, a life that is filled with great meaning. (Applause.) The example of every young person sitting in this auditorium is a graphic

confirmation of this. The Communist Party and the Soviet state have given you everything for a happy childhood, for successful study, and work, have created the necessary conditions for assuring that you will master your beloved profession and will become worthy citizens of the socialist Homeland. (Applause.)

From the point of view of the level and scope of development of education, Azerbaijan, like the other Soviet republics, has left behind many of the leading capitalist countries. Every third inhabitant of the republic is a student. For every 10,000 persons in the population, we have an average of 172 students, and more than 4000 Azerbaijanis have higher, secondary, or secondary-special education. All this is the fruit of the wise Leninist national policy, the socialist way of life, and the tremendous amount of aid and support constantly rendered to our republic by the great Russian nation, and by the other fraternal nations in our country. (Tumultuous, prolonged applause.)

Comrades! The 26th CPSU Congress developed a broad program for the further intensive development of the system of public education. That program fines the absolutely fundamental task of the educational institutions and agencies -- the fundamental improvement of the training of specialists on the basis of improving the quality of instruction and teaching. The republic's party organization is persistently and purposefully implementing the decisions of that congress. In this work we rely upon the experience that was accumulated in the 1970's, which were marked by a considerable improvement in the activities of the educational institutions, the improvement in the teaching and educational process, and the rise in the level of proficiency and pedagogical skill in the teachers and instructors. As a result of a series of measures that were carried out, the system of public education in our republic entered the 1980's, having achieved a considerable quantitative and qualitative growth. The steps for the further development of the republic's public education were defined at the 30th Congress of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan.

Something that has been the object of special concern for the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan is the higher school system. Its economic and sociopolitical importance, its influence upon all aspects of life in our republic, are tremendous. As you know, during the past there were substantial shortcomings in the higher schools. In their work one observed gross violations of the party principles of selecting and assigning personnel; perversions in organizing entrance examinations and accepting secondary-school graduates; amoral acts in the instructor collectives; incidents of bribe-taking, a callous attitude toward the students, and malfeasance. All these things had a detrimental effect upon the professional training of the personnel and upon the education of the future specialists.

Considering this situation to be intolerable, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, in the late 1960's and early 1970's, extended the struggle against undesirable trends in the educational institutions and came forth as the initiator of the fundamental improvement of the activities of the institutions of higher learning. That struggle was aimed at assuring that the higher schools would conform to their responsible mission and their high purpose. It was necessary to do a lot of work to systematize the entrance examinations, to improve the quality of instruction, to eradicate antisocial phenomena, and to

purify the educational collectives of those persons who lacked the necessary knowledge and moral qualities. And so today we can state with a sense of satisfaction that we have achieved a fundamental reorganization of the work performed by the institutions of higher learning, and in the teaching and educational process, and the improvement of the moral and psychological atmosphere. That had an immediate positive effect upon the quality of the training and education of the student body, guaranteed an atmosphere of objectivity and justice when selecting the graduates of secondary schools and evaluating the students' knowledge, and created more favorable conditions for young workers and the children of workers and kolkhoz members to attend institutions of higher learning.

There has been an expansion in the scope and an improvement in the structure of higher education, an increase in the number of students, a rise in the scientific potential of higher schools, the assimilation of dozens of new specialties in promising areas of science, technology, and production, and a considerable reinforcement of the material-technical base of the institutions of higher learning. The progressive tendencies, the beginning of which was laid during the years of the 9th and 10th Five-Year Plans, have taken on an irreversible nature.

This multifaceted work is continuing today. But that which has been achieved is no maximum limit. Much remains to be done to achieve the further increase in the quality of training of specialists. Not all the shortcomings and undesirable phenomena have been eliminated in the activities of the higher educational institutions. One can see backslidings of this kind in the imprecise organization of entrance examinations, and in incidents of a subjective and hostile attitude toward the secondary-school graduates, and the use of one's official position for selfish purposes. Phenomena that are especially viable are bribe-taking, protectionism, and violations of the professional ethics of the instructor.

Consistently continuing the work of further developing and improving the system of higher education, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan this year adopted a number of decisions that are aimed at eliminating the undesirable phenomena in the training of young specialists and in the conducting of entrance examinations. As you know, recently the Central Committee discussed the question of the serious shortcomings in the work of the API [Azerbaijan Pedagogical Institute] imeni M. F. Akhundov in fulfilling the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers, entitled "The Further Development of Higher Schools and Improving the Quality of Specialist Training." The decree that was adopted was published in the press. That decree stipulated specific steps for eliminating the shortcomings that had occurred in the administration of the educational process and in the scientific-research and ideological-educational work, and steps for achieving the complete rise in the level of instruction, the reinforcement of the ties that instruction has with the theory and practice of communist construction, and the training of highly qualified, ideologically trained teachers of the Russian language and literature. The shortcomings that were revealed and the steps taken to correct them must become a serious lesson for all the educational institutions. The tasks that were posed in this decree must be thoroughly and completely discussed in every collective at an institution of higher learning. The Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education must develop and carry out practical measures to achieve a further improvement in the instructional-methodology, scientific, and

educational work, and to overcome all the undesirable phenomena and shortcomings in the life of the institutions of higher learning.

In the measures that have been carried out by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Azerbaijan, a special place is occupied, as it has been every year, by the questions of improving the organizing of entrance examinations. The republic's Minvuz and the party committees at the institutions of higher learning have been aimed at the strictest observance of the established rules, and the guaranteeing of strict order and justice. The steps that were taken and the entire course of the competitive examinations have been broadly publicized.

The results of this extensive sociopolitical campaign will be completely and carefully analyzed later on, but one can state right now that during the present year the entrance examinations were conducted, as a whole, in an atmosphere of goodwill and high demandingness. Their organization and the quality of selecting the secondary-school graduates have improved. The party's oblast, city, and rayon committees took more effective part in conducting the examinations for entrance into higher schools. Careful preparatory work was carried out by the republic's Minvuz, the rector's offices, and the party committees at the higher educational institutions, which increased their supervision over the organization of the acceptance and registration of students. The acceptance and appeal commissions attempted to evaluate objectively the knowledge gained by the secondary-school graduates, and considered attentively all the complaints and statements in order to preclude the possibility of any errors or prejudice. At the entrance examinations, provision was made for the selection of the best-trained young people who had solid, thorough knowledge. At the same time, substantial shortcomings have occurred in organizing and conducting them, and there have been undesirable incidents. Each such instance must be carefully considered by the republic's Minvuz, and the appropriate specific steps must be defined. We intend to continue improving the practice of entrance examinations and to wage a decisive struggle against any deviations from socialist legality and the established norms and procedures. (Tumultuous applause.)

In all matters and undertakings the CPA [Communist Party of Azerbaijan] Central Committee constantly seeks the advice of the workers and relies upon the collective experience and opinion of the masses. In this we see an effective force for forming the active vital position of the individual, for improving social relations; and an important instrument of social administration and education. When striving for the further improvement of the activities of the higher and secondary educational institutions, we again decided on the eve of the entrance examinations -- a very important stage in the activities of the institutions of higher learning -- to turn to the the republic's public opinion. In its message the Center for the Study of Public Opinion and Sociological Studies, CPA Central Committee, brought up for broad discussion the vitally important problems of the further improvement of the entire system of higher and secondary special education, and especially the questions of organizing the entrance examinations. The entire network of sociological services of the party committees, ministries, and departments was brought into the study of public opinion on the questions that were raised. The campaign that is being carried out was discussed on the pages of the republic press and television and radio. The questions that have been

put into circulation have evoked a broad response from all segments of the republic's population and have become the object of self-interested discussion at numerous meetings in labor and educational collectives. The letters and telegrams that have been arriving at the Center in a steady stream are brilliant testimony of the thorough participation that the workers are taking in the work being conducted by us, their active participation in social affairs, and their high level of political awareness and culture.

These perturbing documents in the mail received by the Center have demonstrated the heated self-interest that the workers have in the affairs of the educational institutions and in the efficient training of specialists. The workers' letters are one of the most valuable sources of very rich social information. They express the warm and unanimous support of the struggle being waged by the CPA Central Committee for the creation and reinforcement of a highly moral atmosphere in the educational institutions; the guaranteeing of justice and objectivity in the choice of the secondary-school graduates; and gratitude for the consistent and purposeful work of improving the quality of the activities of the higher educational institutions. (Applause.) In the letters it is emphasized that the steps being taken on the part of the CPA Central Committee are the manifestation of the constant concern for the people of labor and for the future of the republic. They contain assurances that people will work even better, even more effectively. The study of public opinion has indicated the high authority of the professor and instructor staff at the institutions of higher learning, and of the higher school system as a whole. Most of the responses are distinguished by the competency and maturity of the judgments expressed and the immediacy of the evaluations and the recommended measures. They contain a large number of specific proposals and words of advice on matters pertaining to acceptance into institutions of higher learning, the organizing of the educational process, and the improvement of the education of the students and instructors.

The authors of the letters are unanimous in their opinion that, against the background of the republic's achievements in the training of personnel, the phenomena which are especially intolerable are the undesirable phenomena that one has observed in certain educational institutions. A number of letters contain warning signals about instances of violations of the acceptance rules, of direct abuses, including complaints about incorrect actions in higher and secondary special educational institutions. All the proposals, comments, and complaints are being attentively studied and analyzed, and specific steps have been taken already with regard to them, or are being taken.

At the same time, taking into consideration the importance and the usefulness of many of the proposals that have been made, one should also think a bit about their special, comprehensive discussion, consideration, and resolution at Minvuz, and in the collectives of the educational institutions. It is necessary for everything that is valuable and interesting that has arisen as a result of the collective creativity to find its reflection in practical affairs. Judging by the summarizing of the incoming letters -- and more than 2000 of them have been received within a short period of time -- even this stream is continuing to grow. The Center must regularly inform the public about all the work that the Center is carrying out.

Thus, the 1982 entrance examinations are behind us, as well as the strong emotions that were linked with them. The results of those examinations have reconfirmed the high effectiveness of the steps being taken by the CPA Central Committee in improving the activities of the higher schools. As a whole the businesslike atmosphere of the competitive examinations, and their organized conduct assured the acceptance into the institutions of higher learning of the next series of worthy replacements. (Prolonged applause.)

This year our republic's higher educational institutions accepted 21,450 persons, of whom 13,075 persons were accepted into day departments. A larger number of young people was accepted for training at higher engineering institutions than last year, and there was an increase in the number of students accepted in the promising specialties in the field of machine-building, automation, and petroleum refining. It is gratifying that there has been a growing interest in the agricultural specialties, in which we have been experiencing an acute shortage of qualified personnel. There was an expansion in the acceptance of young men and women into the creative institutions of higher learning in the republic: the existing specialties have been augmented by four additional ones -- painting, graphic arts, sculpture, and the history and theory of the depictive art.

The social structure of the republic's population is being reflected more and more completely in the composition of those admitted to the institutions of higher learning. Seventy percent of those enrolled in 1982 in the first years at higher educational institutions are workers, kolkhoz members, or members of their families. Provision has been made for a broad geography for those admitted to the institutions of higher learning: the first-year students who are present here, in this auditorium, represent practically all the rayons in Azerbaijan, including the mountainous and remote ones.

A practice that received further development was that of noncompetitive acceptance for certain regions and individual categories of the public in the republic, which practice has been called upon to promote the accelerated economic and sociocultural development of all the rayons in Azerbaijan. New opportunities for this have been opened up by the recently adopted decree of the CPA Central Committee, in conformity with which the young men and women in Nakhichevan ASSR, Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Oblast, the rural rayons, the Ingiloytsy, the Turk-Meskhetintsy, and other have been allotted 849 noncompetitive places in the republic's institutions of higher learning. By way of cooperative support, our higher educational institutions have accepted a large group of young people from Georgia, Armenia, and Turkmenia.

It is necessary to make the maximum use of the benefit of noncompetitive acceptance and to make it a broader practice to send young people from rural areas to educational institutions and pay them stipends from the funds of agricultural enterprises. The rayon administrators and workers at the institutions of higher learning should devote special attention to the social composition of the noncompetitive students. It is very important for the rayons to send to the institutions of higher learning the children of workers and kolkhoz members, so that those children, after receiving their training, will return to their hometowns and farms as agronomists and teachers, engineers and physicians.

However, the administrators in rural rayons, ministries and departments, and educational institutions in the republic do not always take a self-interested attitude toward the execution of the plan for noncompetitive acceptance of secondary-school graduates, especially into institutions of higher learning that train personnel for institutions of culture. This year the Azerbaijan State University imeni S. M. Kirov failed to fulfill the plan for noncompetitive acceptance in the department in the speciality of library science and bibliography. For that speciality, applications for the 30 noncompetitive places allocated to the 30 rayons in the republic (each of them being allocated one place, which is not too many) numbered 22, from 16 rayons, but only seven persons were enrolled. Zhdanovskiy, Fizulinskiy, and certain other rayons did not send any secondary-school graduates at all for admission in this specialty. The party agencies in a number of rayons, including Yardymliinskiy, Kel'badzharskiy, Neftechalinskiy, Kusarskiy, Lachinskiy, Divichinskiy, Yevlakhskiy, and Agdamskiy Rayons, failed to provide for the prompt selection and assignment of secondary-school graduates to the Institute of Arts imeni M. A. Aliyev in the specialty of cultural-educational work, thus causing a disruption in the plan for the noncompetitive acceptance and also causing the nonfulfillment of the corresponding decree of the CPA Central Committee. Also, these are, for the most part, those rayons which have the largest need for personnel with higher education. AzSSR Gosplan and Ministry of Culture have not been engaging seriously in questions of determining the real need that the republic's rayons have for personnel in this category. This is aggravating the already unfavorable situation. They, as well as the party agencies in the rural rayons, and the rector's offices at the institutions of higher learning must intensify the supervision of the prompt selection and assignment of secondary-school graduates for noncompetitive acceptance, must systematically study the actual needs of the rayons for specialists, and engage directly in staffing the rayon institutions of culture with highly qualified workers.

Comrades! One of the most important areas in the activities of training personnel with a higher level of proficiency is the training of young people from Azerbaijan in the institutions of higher learning in Moscow, Leningrad, and other cities in the country. Considerable success has been achieved in sending young people to institutions of higher learning in other cities. During the years of the 10th Five-Year Plan the republic sent 2,976 students for training to the country's leading institutions of higher learning -- this is almost twice the number that had been sent during the preceding five years. Today a total of more than 3500 representatives of young people of Azerbaijan are receiving their higher education in 170 institutions of higher learning in 49 cities throughout the Soviet Union. They are being trained in 244 specialties for more than 80 branches of the national economy and other spheres of life in the republic.

During the present year we are sending a large detachment of students -- 850 young men and women -- to institutions of higher learning in other cities, including 737 persons for the first year. The peculiarities of acceptance at institutions in other cities reflect the tasks that evolve from the decisions of the May 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the March and June 1982 Plenums of the CPA Central Committee. Persons sent from Azerbaijan will assimilate, in particular, specialties that are new to our republic as fodder production, pedigree breeding in livestock production, automation in agricultural production, etc. There has also been an increase in the number of persons

accepted into the creative educational institutions in the country. At the present time 85 of our young men and women are studying in 18 specialties at ten famous institutions of higher learning that specialize in the arts.

The training, in our country's leading educational institutions, of personnel for our republic, including for the specialties that are especially important for the intensively developing national economy, will be continued on an even larger scale.

I must note with a sense of satisfaction the high rate of success among the students from Azerbaijan, many of whom have been receiving grades of "Outstanding" only. They also include Lenin Stipend recipients. When speaking about the successes of our young men and women in training, we express with a sense of deep gratitude our heartfelt thanks to the rector's offices, the party, trade-union, and Komsomol organizations, and to all the professors and instructors at the institutions of higher learning in Moscow, Leningrad, and other cities in the country for having created for the representatives of our republic the remarkable conditions for completely valid study and beneficial recreation. (Tumultuous applause.) As we greet today the new detachment of students who will be attending institutions in other cities, we convey, in the name of the republic's workers, our tremendous gratitude to the Central Committee of our beloved Communist Party, to the Soviet government, and to Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev personally for their constant aid and their constant concern for our young people, for the flourishing of the culture, science, and education of Soviet Azerbaijan. (Tumultuous, prolonged applause.) That concern is yet another brilliant manifestation of the triumph of the Leninist national policy, which is being unswervingly implemented by the CPSU Central Committee. (Tumultuous, prolonged applause.)

In attaching special importance to the training of personnel with a higher level of proficiency, we devote the primary importance to the accounting for and the supervising of the distribution of each graduate from an institution of higher learning in another city. Recently the CPA Central Committee considered the question of the state of affairs and the ways to guarantee the effective use in the republic's national economy of young specialists who had graduated from institutions of higher learning in other cities. In addition to the successes, this examination also revealed shortcomings, unresolved questions, and instances of lack of supervision and of a formalistic approach, which were manifested by certain ministries and departments. The Central Committee severely warned the administrators of the republic's agencies and took steps that were aimed at increasing their personal responsibility for the effective planning of the training, distribution, and use of the graduates from the country's best institutes of higher learning, with a consideration of the actual needs in the developing branches of the national economy. The ministries, departments, and enterprises in the republic must take the proper steps to create for the young specialists who are newly arriving at production the favorable working and everyday conditions, and must show constant concern for their professional growth. They must establish well-organized ties with the students who are studying in other cities, especially in the upper and graduating classes, and must reinforce business contacts with the educational institutions where they are studying. Our party, Soviet, and economic administrators must carry out the same kind of

work with the graduates from local institutions of higher learning, must participate actively in their assignment, and must do everything to help the young people to master the secrets of production and to arrange their everyday living conditions.

The problems of assignment, of the efficient and effective use of the graduates of institutions of higher learning in other cities, are of great social and public-political importance. They must become a very important element in the personnel work of the ministries, departments, organizations, and enterprises.

Comrades! The entrance examinations at institutions of higher learning are always a serious test as well for the general-educational school, because the level of knowledge that the secondary-school students have is the chief indicator of the quality of school activity. And it must be said that most of the graduates of secondary schools have demonstrated good knowledge.

At the same time a large number of secondary-school graduates have shown extremely poor training in the basic subjects. Among those who received a grade of "unsatisfactory," there proved to be a rather large number of persons who had graduated from secondary school with a gold medal; 163 medal winners were unsuccessful in confirming the school grades. The republic's Ministry of Education, the city and rayon party committees, and all the pedagogical collectives in the general-educational schools should seriously analyze the reasons for this situation.

It is necessary to combat the artificial inflation of grades in the certificates issued to secondary-school graduates, and to prevent the unjustified awarding of gold medals. It is necessary to take decisive steps to stamp out formalism in evaluating the students' knowledge, which formalism causes harm to the moral growth and the creative development of the upcoming generation. But, most importantly, it is necessary to carry out specific measures to improve the quality of teaching and educating the schoolchildren. Minpros and the administrators and party organizations of schools should thoroughly analyze the results of the entrance examinations and discuss them in the pedagogical collectives.

An important area in the activity of the general-educational school and the agencies of public education is the systematic, effective work of providing professional orientation for our young people. And that task must be resolved in close collaboration with the institutions of higher learning and the public organizations, which must not remain aloof from the problems of school education.

In this important matter, in addition to the successes, we also have serious shortcomings, which are linked with the underestimation of the importance of the professional-orientation measures. In particular, certain teachers and instructors at institutions of higher learning, and certain parents, channel the schoolchildren exclusively into the professions which will necessarily require the obtaining of higher education. In practice, this kind of orientation leads to a divergence between the desires expressed by the graduates of the schools and their own capabilities, and the needs of society. An unsuccessful attempt to enroll in an institution of higher learning ends up, for these young people, as a complete waste of time and leads to the overstraining of their moral and physical efforts.

Acceptance to higher educational institutions must not be an end in itself. It is necessary to orient the young people not only toward the narrow specialties in the institution of higher learning, but also to a particular branch of the national economy as a whole, with a consideration of the further directing of the young men and women into the occupational-technical schools, technicums, and enterprises. It is the high calling of the educators of our young people to imbue in the students a love of labor, a love of the mass-scale working professions, and to study the individual peculiarities and preferences of the schoolchildren.

Comrades! A very important, traditional trend in the ideological activities of the CPA is the international and patriotic education of our youth. In an atmosphere of internationalism and the fraternity of nations, the army of many thousands of students in our republic lives, studies, and works together. The ranks of that army include persons representing many peoples of the Soviet Union, young men and women from 73 countries in the world. (Applause.) That is what constitutes a graphic example of internationalism in action, the visible fruits of the party's Leninist national policy. (Tumultuous applause.)

The high patriotism of the upcoming generation, its readiness to make its contribution to the nationwide job of defending the socialist Homeland, are attested to by the ever-increasing attempt by our republic's young people to acquire the honorable and responsible profession of Soviet officer. This year more than 4000 persons expressed the desire to attend higher military educational institutions. The number of young persons who have decided to enter flight schools has more than doubled as compared with last year. A thousand young men from Azerbaijan became officer candidates at the country's higher military schools in 1982, including 550 persons of indigenous nationality. (Applause.) In this regard I would like to re-emphasize the tremendous importance of the Republic Specialized Boarding School imeni Dzh. Nakhichevanskiy in training the worthy replacements for the Soviet Armed Forces. Good reports are currently coming in from all parts of the country concerning graduates of that school who are now officer candidates at higher military educational institutions. This year the boarding school accepted 350 young men. And to those who today are taking their first steps on the path to the officer profession, I would like to express the wish that they will be worthy of the honored authority of the school and will strive persistently to master the general-educational disciplines and knowledge in the area of military affairs, will receive their ideological and physical toughening up, and will continue the glorious traditions of heroic defenders of our socialist Motherland. (Tumultuous, prolonged applause.) We wish the officer candidates who have been enrolled in higher military schools the complete mastery of their military skills and the entire arsenal of the latest combat technology and modern weaponry, and wish that they will work unceasingly to raise their ideological-moral and cultural level, and will carry high the honor and glory of Soviet Azerbaijan, our entire multinational socialist state, and the valorous USSR Armed Forces. (Tumultuous, prolonged applause.)

Today it is difficult to image a spiritually rich individual in our society without a knowledge of the Russian language -- the language of Lenin and the Great October. Therefore you must make the maximum use of your studies at the institution of higher learning to gain a thorough mastery of the language of communication among peoples. By becoming a permanent part of your life, it will become for you a

mighty means of tapping into the rich experience and gains of all the peoples in our multinational Motherland, and primarily the great Russian people, the key to the treasure-houses of world science and culture. (Applause.)

In the ideological training of the future specialist, in the formation of the civil position of the Soviet student, the Komsomol has an important role. The glorious vanguard of the republic's young generation, the reliable and consolidated detachment of the VLKSM [All-Union Komsomol] -- the Komsomol of Azerbaijan -- at its 31st Session reconfirmed its devotion to the immortal Leninist cause, to the revolutionary, labor, and international traditions of the Soviet people. (Tumultuous applause.) The republic's Komsomol will continue to execute in a worthy manner its very important task -- the education of the young generation in the spirit of utter devotion to revolutionary ideals, collectivism and comradeship, genuine humanitarianism, and Soviet patriotism. (Tumultuous applause.)

Comrades! This year a large army of our republic's young men and women received their certificates of completion upon graduation from secondary schools. Thousands of them have become students at institutions of higher learning and at secondary special educational institutions. But a much larger number of young people, upon leaving the walls of their school, have fused into the glorious ranks of the workers of industry, agriculture, and construction. Tens of thousands of graduates of general-educational schools have decided to begin their path to an independent life directly at the plants, factories, construction sites, and on the fields and animal farms. In addition, approximately 5000 persons who passed the examinations for certificates of completion have also been sent into production on official travel tickets. Speaking figuratively, they all have also entered universities -- the higher schools of socialist labor, of working skill. The party, Soviet, Komsomol, and economic agencies must show the maximum amount of concern for the new replacements, must help them to adapt to the conditions of production, and must do everything necessary for their successful professional and ideological-political development and their moral tempering. This is one of the basic tasks of the administrators of the party, trade-union, and Komsomol organizations of the labor collectives and the ministries and departments. Each of the former schoolchildren who have entered production must be surrounded with attention, must be provided with the necessary conditions for active, fruitful labor. (Applause.)

In cordially congratulating the young men and women on the beginning of their labor biography and sending them out to their conscientious work and the successful assimilation of the secrets of professional mastery, we express our conviction that they will work unceasingly to improve themselves, to achieve the skillful combination of practical work and the constant enrichment of their spiritual world, will grow into highly qualified specialists and masters of production, and will become active members of our society. (Tumultuous applause.)

5075

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REGIONAL

RASHIDOV ON FRATERNITY OF PEOPLES

Moscow NOVYY MIR in Russian No 6, Jun 82 pp 3-8

[Article by Sh. Rashidov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, first secretary of the Uzbek CP Central Committee: "The Great Brotherhood of Peoples"]

[Text] The working people of Uzbekistan are joyously waiting to greet the glorious anniversary of establishment of the USSR--that great and bright holiday of the unshakable friendship and fraternal unity of our peoples. These days, we survey and ponder pridefully the entire 60 years long path traveled by the world's first unified multinational state of workers and peasants. This path was, as known, initiated by the 1st Congress of Soviets of the USSR, convened in Moscow on 30 December 1922, which examined and approved the Declaration and Treaty of the Formation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. That was a genuine triumph of the policy of our party toward the nationalities as well as a concrete embodiment of the ideas of Vladimir Il'ich Lenin and the principles of proletarian internationalism.

Since then, under the leadership of the CPSU and owing to strenuous socio-economic development, our country has turned into a mighty power with a highly developed industry and agriculture as well as advanced science, technology, and culture.

Seen from the vantage point of the past 60 years, the achievements of the fraternal Soviet republics are particularly shining and evident, with genuine flowering taking place in each republic. The CC CPSU resolution "On the 60th Anniversary of Establishment of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics" declares: "The peoples of the Land of the Soviets became convinced through their own experience that their solidarity and union multiplies their strength and accelerates their socio-economic growth. We take justified pride in the fact that the peoples of the former minority borderlands, once doomed to centuries of backwardness and now standing in the same phalanx with the working people of all nationalities of our country, have made confident strides into the socialist future, by-passing capitalism, and have attained heights of social progress. In the joint struggle for the new just world there arose the great brotherhood of working people, the feeling of belonging to a united family, the unshakable Leninist friendship of peoples--the inexhaustible sources of the creative labor of the masses."

Yes, only by belonging to the united friendly family of the fraternal nations could the Uzbek nation, led by the party of communists, achieve accomplishments in economic and cultural construction, unrecognizably alter the face of its lands, its towns and villages, and elevate greatly its culture.

What was pre-Revolutionary Uzbekistan like? It was a land of patriarchal customs where the feudal mode of production was dominant, with several tens of enterprises half-based on cottage industry and a pauperizing "dekhkan"[Central Asian big-landowner] economy--a land with an illiterate population and with workers completely deprived of rights.

Now it is a sovereign Soviet republic with firmly established socialist production relations, a mighty industry consisting of 1,600 large enterprises, and a highly mechanized agriculture. Let me cite just one instance, bearing in mind that energy is the bread of the economy. While in pre-Revolutionary Uzbekistan the aggregate electrical power generated by all power stations had been not more than 3.5 million kwh annually, last year the republic had generated 35.4 billion kwh!

Uzbekistan now is a republic where illiteracy has been eliminated. It has a ramified network of basic and higher schools and research institutions, it offers free medical aid to all, and it is a republic in which representatives of more than 100 nationalities and ethnic groups live together like a united family linked by inseparable bonds of fraternal friendship and common communist ideals.

In 1917 just one member of the local population--the first--had a higher educational background, having graduated from the University of Petersburg. But last year, in 1981, alone more than 45,000 persons with higher secondary education, or altogether 114,000 experts, had been assigned to the republic's national economy.

Sometimes it is asked skeptically whether the present-day Soviet Uzbekistan is comparable at all to the pre-Revolutionary Uzbekistan. It seems to me that such comparisons are necessary, because they are instructive and provide a graphic idea of our accomplishments under the socialist system of society thanks to the vital strength of the internationalist brotherhood of the peoples of our country. Without that brotherhood such striking changes in all domains of life of the Uzbek nation would have been inconceivable.

What is represented today by the reality of Uzbekistan, and of the neighboring fraternal republics as well, is not infrequently called a miracle in the abroad. It may be that this is how it looks to some, but we know that this is no miracle. Our accomplishments are a result of not only the sacrificial toil of the workers, kolkhoz members, and the intelligentsia of Uzbekistan but also and primarily of the heroic efforts of the entire Soviet nation. All our attainments have been possible thanks to the socialist mutual assistance of the working people of all nations of the USSR, thanks to their unshakable political, socio-economic, and ideological commonalty of goals.

Thanks to the great strength of the fraternal cooperation and disinterested mutual assistance of Soviet peoples, the Uzbek land became a land of such industrial centers and new cities as Chirchik, Yangiyer, Angren, Navoi, Almalyk, Zarafshan, Takhiatash, Mubarek, Talimardzhan, and Shargun', a land of the giant Bukhara-Urals and Central Asia--Central USSR gas pipelines, a land of upturned hundreds of thousands of hectares of virgin land in the Golodnaya, Karshinskaya and Dzhizakskaya steppes, of giant water-impounding reservoirs and canals, of the Kungrad-Beyneu Railroad, of the rebuilding of Tashkent after the earthquake.

A huge role in the life of our nation has been played by the Russian nation--the role played in the destiny of the younger brother by the older. Its assistance is reflected not only in the development of industry and agriculture but also in its favorable influence on the development and becoming of our native folk arts, literature, science, and education. All this graphically demonstrates the unshakable friendship of all peoples and the fact that all the peoples of our country have become accustomed to solve all big and small problems together. This has become a tradition and entered the blood of the Soviet people.

On its part, Uzbekistan, like any other Soviet republic, makes its own weighty contribution to the development of the unified national economic complex of our country, to the utilization of the fuel, energy, and mineral wealth of Siberia, the Far East, and the Far North, to the construction of the Baykal-Amur Railroad [BAM], and to the development of the Non-Chernozem Zone.

The working people of the republic completed the 10th Five-Year Plan with a feeling of duty fulfilled. The output sold in excess of the plan was more than 1.5 billion rubles. Over the five-year period, volume of output increased 27.4 percent. The projects completed during the 10th Five-Year Plan period included the rug combine in Khiva, the porcelain plant in Kuvasay, the first section of the Andizhan Textile Combine, the non-woven materials factory in Pap, new capacities for yarn production at the textile combine in Bukhara, for the production of silk fabrics in Namangan and Margilan, of haberdashery in Kokanda, of mineral fertilizers in Almalyk and Samarkand, of triacetylcellulose in Fergana, of "katoran" [?] in Navoi, and of caprolactam in Chirchik. Altogether, about 100 large industrial enterprises and types of production that are of national importance and meet the requirements of modern scientific and technological progress [have been put into operation].

Agriculture, too, has been developing vigorously, particularly as regards its principal branch--cotton growing. In the Union-wide division of labor and within the framework of the cooperation among the socialist countries, Uzbekistan has been assigned the role of the principal cotton producer. Hence the farmers and all working people of this republic regard a steady expansion of cotton output as their most important task, their primary patriotic obligation and international duty.

In the past five-year period the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhoses sold to the state 28.5 million tons of cotton--4 million more than in the 9th Five-Year Plan period. In the final year of the 9th Five-Year Plan we advanced for the first time beyond the 6-million limit in the production of raw cotton, with mechanized harvesting accounting for 4 million tons. In addition more than a million tons of corn and half a million tons of rice were produced. The production of vegetables and fruits reached 5 million tons and that of silk cocoons, 30,000 tons. This indisputably represents a major contribution of our farmers to the country's economic and food resources.

Owing to the heroic labor of Soviet people in Uzbekistan, during that period nearly 500,000 hectares of land that had been fallow for centuries were colonized and, to ensure a more reliable water supply for irrigated land and upturned virgin soil, the Charvak and Andizhan water-impounding reservoirs were built in this republic, along with the first sections of the Talimardzhan and Tuyamuyun reservoirs.

Our accomplishments during the 10th Five-Year Plan period were rewarded with the fatherland's highest decoration--the Order of Lenin.

Striving to develop and multiply its achievements, Uzbekistan has made a good start in the 11th Five-Year Plan for which the party proclaimed an increase in the welfare of the Soviet people as the paramount task. Last year's targets were fulfilled ahead of schedule by the republic's industry and an extensive and arduous construction program has been carried out. Plan targets were overfulfilled as regards coal extraction and the production of cotton-harvesting and spinning machinery, tractors, tractor trailers, knitwear, sil fabrics, and whole milk.

The gas, chemical, and petroleum-processing industries have been developing at the spearheading growth rate of 10.5 percent. Output of consumer goods has increased 7.5 percent. As of the present, more than 1,600 manufactured goods produced in this republic have been awarded the state Quality Label.

New large capacities have been opened, such as the production of sulfuric acid at the Almalyk Chemical Plant, and the new capacities at the Almalyk Mining and Metallurgical Combine and the Murabek Gas-Processing Complex. Additional turbine-boiler units have been put into operation at the Syrdar'inskiy and Navoi state regional electric power stations [GRES]. Also opened were the first section of the Dzhizak cotton-spinning factory, the oil-extracting plant in Kagan, the bread factory in Karshi, the dairy in Chirchik, and new production capacities at the Andizhan, Bukhara, and Fergana textile combines and the Margilan "Atlas" "Avrova" Fabrics Association.

Last year 89,000 hectares of new virgin lands were colonized.

The cotton growers have accomplished veritable feats. Despite the extremely unfavorable weather conditions they overfulfilled their socialist pledges and, for the second year in a row, they grew more than 6 million tons of raw cotton. The output of thin-fibered cotton has reached about 390,000 tons--30,000 tons more than in 1980.

The kolkhozes and sovkhoses have coped with the plans for the procurements of potatoes, vegetables, melons, fruits, grape, ambary, [silk] cocoons, Karakul fleece, and other produce of farm and field. The grain production plan was fulfilled 126 percent. A total of 1.3 million tons [of grain] was sold to the state--400,000 tons in excess of the plan and more than 300,000 tons above the 1980 level. Meat production increased 8 percent compared with 1980; milk production, 5 percent; and egg production, 8.6 percent.

We take great pride in the fact that, for the ninth year in a row, the Uzbek SSR has been awarded the challenge Red Banner of the CC CPSU, the USSR Council of Ministers, the All-Union Central Trade-Union Council [VTsSPS], and the Komsomol CC, for attaining high results in the Union-wide socialist competition and fulfilling the 1981 state plan of economic and social development.

In March of this year in Tashkent, when awarding the Order of Lenin to the republic, Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CC CPSU, pointed out that this award is "the culmination of the exerted labor efforts, the victories won by

arduous toil." At the same time, Leonid Il'ich appealed to us not to be conceited, to be self-critical, and to focus our attention on the unsolved problems, shortcomings and omissions, which are still fairly numerous.

And we are perfectly aware of how much work we are yet to invest in order to promote the further upsurge of all branches of the national economy and the intensification of production, as well as to improve the methods of the management of the economy, the planning system, and economic stimulation.

As correctly pointed out in the speech of comrade Brezhnev, a decrease has taken place in the procurements of the quality varieties of our cotton fiber. This alarms us greatly and we intend to rectify the situation by the end of the Five-Year Plan period. We also agree that certain of our industrial enterprises do not operate at full capacity, although in the republic as a whole there is a manpower surplus, and that not infrequently we do not utilize properly the abilities of newly trained experts. To us at present an increase in the utilization of production capacities and of the potential of workers and intellectuals is becoming a most important sector of activity. At the same time, in accordance with the recommendation of Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, we intend to continue to broaden the republic's participation in the country's major development projects.

Along with the vast socio-economic transformations that took place under Soviet rule in Uzbekistan, there also developed and burgeoned a new culture--socialist in content and ethnic in form. As pointed out in comrade Brezhnev's speech, Uzbekistan has succeeded in "enriching its culture with the achievements of modern civilization, the spiritual values of socialism, the experience of the other fraternal peoples."

The Uzbek Sovket literature, as represented by its evolution and embodied by its eminent representatives such as Khamza Khakim-zade, Niyazi, Aybek, Gafur Gulyam, Khamid Alimdzhani, Uygun, Zul'fiya, and Kamil' Yashen, has been striving to contribute to building the new socialist society and acting as an impassioned propagandizer of the ideas of internationalism and the class unity of the working masses, of the solidarity of the Soviet peoples. Its creativity has been nourished and enriched by the ideas and experience of the outstanding representatives of the Russian Soviet literature--Maxim Gor'kiy, Mayakovskiy, Sholokhov, Fadeyev, Nikolay Tikhonov, and Aleksey Tolstoy.

The literature of socialist Uzbekistan exists as an equal member of the multinational Soviet literature and is fruitfully enriched by the spiritual values of the other fraternal literatures. As a result it is becoming richer both thematically and in terms of genres. Before the Revolution our literature had been almost completely dominated by traditional subjects and themes, chiefly the widespread poetic genres. During the Soviet period, on the other hand, thanks to the influence of other literatures, especially the Russian, new thematic and artistic genres have been successfully assimilated, especially the prose genres such as the short story, the tale, the novella, and the novel. Drama too is flourishing, an Uzbek national theatre having been created.

Speaking of the formation and development of the Uzbek Soviet literature, our writers always bear in mind the fraternal assistance provided us by the Russian masters of the pen. Visits made to our republic by the noted Soviet writers Aleksey Tolstoy, Tikhonov, Leonov, Lugovskiy, and Furmanov have contributed to mastery of the craft by our writers and helped them to master the method of socialist realism.

The works of Uzbek Soviet writers, which are permeated by the spirit of proletarian internationalism, enter as a component part of the multinational Soviet literature and at the same time have not lost their national features and traditions. Developing these traditions and reflecting the national character, the republic's litterateurs also reflect the new features of the life of our people during the 60 years of existence of the Soviet Union.

Side by side, shoulder by shoulder, with the representatives of the other peoples, the sons of the Uzbek people had fought on the fronts of the Civil War and the Great Patriotic War, actively participated in building socialism, colonized the expanses of the virgin lands, and accomplished the scientific and technological revolution--and all this has been and is reflected in a worthy manner in our literature. The theme of the Civil and Patriotic wars even now remains a leading theme in our literature. This is not accidental, because the struggle for Soviet rule, for socialism, is the hallmark of a radical turnabout in the history of our people, and the grateful descendants should be aware of the high price paid for winning the happiness of the people.

Writers create works narrating the formation and growth of the working class in Uzbekistan, the rise of the first kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Our literature strives to reflect the life of the present-day worker and farmer, who are armed with the latest achievements of science and technology and up-to-date farming methods.

Our literature also reflects the national development projects of the prewar and wartime periods. Construction in this republic is also under way at present, on an even greater scale at that and with a more active participation of representatives of the various nationalities. Present-day builders are technologically literate persons, masters of intricate and mighty machinery and industrialized techniques, whereas the participants in the national development projects of the 1930s had toiled with hoes, shovels, wheelbarrows, and stretchers in their hands. But as regards devotion to the cause of construction, there is no difference between the participants in the old and new projects. This does not mean, of course, that the theme of national development projects has been sufficiently exhausted in our literature. On the contrary, it is being continued, and our writers devote to it increasingly greater attention, because these projects, which arise in all the fraternal republics, attract people from all corners of our multinational homeland and become a school of internationalism, a forge of the friendship of toilers from different nations.

In our literature, which reflects the entire course of socialist construction, it is possible to trace at length also all those tremendous changes which are taking place in the spiritual world of the Soviet man. The works of Aybek, Gafur Gulyam, Khamid Alimdzhani, Sheykh-zade, Uygun, Kamil' Yashen, Said Akhmad, Vladimir Tyurikov, Ramz Babadzhan, Ibragim Rakhimov, Ul'mas Umarbekov, Erkin Vakhidov, Mukhammad Ali, Abdulla Aripov, and others, mirror completely and dynamically the contemporary personality.

In our times, scientific and technological progress is growing at a vigorous pace and changing the existence and living conditions of people: all this inevitably affects the development of national character. It is quite natural to assume, as quite clearly exemplified in the best works of our literature, that the people of the 1930s differ from the people of the 1940s, and the people of the 1960s differ from the re-

representatives of the 1970s. People keep abreast with the swift race of time and constantly change under its influence. This is a highly complex and intriguing process to which our literature reacts sensitively.

The socialist reality and the high growth rate of our country provide the Soviet multinational literature with a great wealth of material for profound socio-psychological analyses, cogitation, and prophecy, which are indispensable to the existence of the literature of socialist realism. All that has been said above applies, of course, both to Soviet literature as a whole and to Uzbek literature. Before the Revolution Uzbekistan was one of the most backward borderlands of tsarist Russia and, in order to overcome its backwardness in both the economic and the intellectual spheres it had to apply more effort in its socialist development, resolutely rejecting old concepts and notions, outmoded standards of human relations, and religious beliefs. And today we can state that the Uzbek people has coped with this task and that major credit for this belongs to the Uzbek Soviet literature.

The coming jubilee of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics illuminates like the sun the triumph of the party's Leninist policy toward the nationalities, the fruitful strength of the friendship, solidarity, mutual assistance, and close cooperation of all the fraternal Union republics, which make our multinational homeland mighty and invincible.

The course of the Leninist party, worked out by the 26th CPSU Congress, is a course toward strengthening the material and spiritual potential of every republic, and the people of Soviet Uzbekistan perceive it as their primary patriotic and internationalist duty to multiply, year after year, the republic's contribution to the nationwide cause of building communism.

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1386

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REGIONAL

USUBALIYEV ADDRESSES RUSSIAN EXPLORER MEMORIAL CEREMONY

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 17 Aug 82 p 1

[Article by V. Verbkin and Z. Musin, KirTAG [Kirghiz News Agency] special correspondents: "To an Outstanding Scientist and Traveler: The Unveiling of the Memorial to P. P. Semenov-Tyan-Shanskiy"]

[Excerpts] The name of Petr Petrovich Semenov-Tyan-Shanskiy was already legendary during his life. An outstanding Russian geographer, statistician, botanist, and entomologist, he carried out research that made an invaluable contribution to the treasure-house of scientific knowledge. The true peak of the scientist's activity was his trip to the Tien Shan, as a result of which the entire world for the first time discovered for itself that country of majestic mountains and became more closely and more completely acquainted with the history and culture of the Kirghiz nation.

The life of P. P. Semenov-Tyan-Shanskiy is also the life of a confirmed democrat and humanitarian who, under the conditions of tsarist Russia, passionately believed in the possibility of international relations constructed on the principles of peace, justice, and trust. He performed a truly international exploit, and was one of the first among the progressive social figures in the Russia of the past century to raise the banner of the friendship that had been born between the Russian and Kirghiz nations.

The Kirghiz nation and all the workers in our republic have unlimited gratitude for the glorious son of the Russian nation who made a large contribution to the reinforcement of friendly ties between the Russian and the Kirghiz nations. A new and brilliant manifestation of that gratitude, and of high respect for the scientific and humanitarian exploit performed by the scientist was the erecting in the city of Rybachiy of our country's first memorial to Petr Petrovich Semenov-Tyan-Shanskiy.

The next person to speak was CPSU Central Committee member, First Secretary of the Central Party of the Communist Party of Kirghizia, T. U. Usubaliyev, who was warmly greeted by those present. Comrade Usubaliyev said:

My dear comrades! Today we are noting an important event in the social and cultural life of the workers of Soviet Kirghizstan. Here, on the bank of the blue Issyk-Kul', we are unveiling a memorial that was erected in accordance with

a decision of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kirghizia [CPK] and the KiSSR Council of Ministers -- the memorial to the outstanding Russian scientist Petr Petrovich Semenov-Tyan-Shanskiy.

This memorial symbolizes the tribute of deep respect paid by the Kirghiz nation to one of the representatives of the glorious galaxy of Russian researchers of Central Asia who for the first time opened up to the world that land, its natural resources, and the unknown pages of the history and culture of its peoples.

The name of Petr Petrovich Semenov-Tyan-Shanskiy occupies an honored place in the history of our Homeland's science. Linked with it are the rapid development of Russian geographic science in the second half of the nineteenth century and the organization of broad geographic research on the territory of Russia and the contiguous countries, especially on the Asian continent.

The life and multifaceted scientific and public activity of Semenov-Tyan-Shanskiy are an example of utter service to Russian science. The breadth of his scientific interests was truly astonishing. He possessed the thorough knowledge of a geologist and botanist, geographer and statistician, entomologist and ethnographer, and was a large organizer and popularizer of science. Petr Petrovich's remarkable human qualities, his encyclopedic knowledge, his multifaceted talents, and his unlimited devotion to science won for him well-deserved authority and recognition in all the major scientific centers of that time.

The best-known deeds of the scientist that brought him resounding fame and the reputation of an outstanding researcher of Asia include his famous trip to the Tien Shan, which was made in 1856-1857 on an assignment from the Russian Geographic Society.

As is well known, the middle of the nineteenth century in the history of Central Asia was marked by a complicated sociopolitical situation. At that time the British colonizers were attempting in every way to bring Central Asia into the orbit of their influence, but that was being prevented by the Russian state, and also by the increasingly intensified national-liberation movement among the Kirghiz people against the Kokand oppression. There was a growing movement among the Kirghiz and other peoples of Central Asia to become part of Russia. Under these conditions, reliable scientific data about the mountainous land and its people was of especially great importance.

In his trip to the Tien Shan, the scientist studied the northern chains of the Ala-Too, the shore of Issyk-Kul', the sources of the Naryn and the Sary-Dzhaz Rivers, the Tyupa and Karkary Valleys, and he was the first European researcher to reach the foothills of the highest mountain group in the Tien Shan -- the Khan-Tengri. The scientific results of the expedition caused a revolution in the ideas that the scientists of that time had about our mountainous land. For example, proof was provided for the lack of scientific substantiation for the theory that existed concerning the alleged volcanic origin of the Tien Shan mountain system; a realistic scheme for the ranges of the Tien Shan was created for the first time; its geological structure and vegetative cover were studied, and alternation of the landscapes in the mountains was demonstrated.

Petr Petrovich Semenov's scientific exploit was given the proper evaluation by his contemporaries. To mark the tremendous scientific value of Petr Petrovich Semenov's expedition, on the basis of a decision by the Russian Geographic Society the honorable epithet "Tyan-Shanskiy" [Tien Shan] was added to his last name. In the history of the development of science in Russia one will find only a few scientists who were awarded such a great honor.

Petr Petrovich Semenov-Tyan-Shanskiy was one of the outstanding representatives of the advanced Russian intelligentsia. His sociopolitical views reflected the yearnings and strivings of the democratic, progressive segments of Russian society. Petr Petrovich studied not only the natural conditions in our mountainous land. He manifested good relations toward the Kirghiz people, profound interest in its history and culture, and the economic situation and social structure. All this found scientific reflection in the scientist's works. His observations and generalizations dealing with the life and activities of the Kirghiz nation of that time are of considerable scientific value for social scientists.

During his expedition Petr Petrovich Semenov-Tyan-Shanskiy was able to analyze the complicated political situation in the land and to understand the needs and strivings of the local population. The scientist correctly noted that the cruel oppression and despotism of the Kokand enslavers, and the internecine feudal struggle that was incited by them, were the chief cause of the serious economic situation, and the poverty and disenfranchised state of the Kirghiz population. He saw the aggressive nature of the policy of the Ching dynasty in China with respect to the Central Asian nations, and he completely realized the historic necessity and progressive nature of the inclusion of the Kirghiz and other nations in Central Asia as part of Russia.

Petr Petrovich Semenov-Tyan-Shanskiy attempted to promote a situation in which the feudal-tribal associations of Kirghiz which were fighting among themselves at that time would live in peace and harmony, a situation in which, as he wrote, he could establish and solidify the best and the most just relations between the local population and the Russians.

This is also attested to by his memorandum, which was sent to the West Siberian General-Governor, who at that time was maintaining the contacts with Kirghizia. Sharing the strivings of the Kirghiz to become Russian subjects, Petr Petrovich warned the Russian administration concerning any oppressions or infringements on the interests of the indigenous population.

During his stay in Kirghizia Petr Petrovich Semenov-Tyan-Shanskiy established the most friendly relations with the local populace. By his high human qualities he won the deep respect of the Kirghiz population. The scientist noted with gratitude the invariable cordial hospitality and genuine friendliness of the Kirghiz, and their complete support of his expedition.

It was precisely that support by the Kirghiz population, as admitted by the scientist himself, that contributed to the success of his trip.

One hundred and twenty-five years have passed since Petr Petrovich Semenov's expedition to the Tien Shan. During those years Kirghizstan has changed to the point of being unrecognizable. The Great October opened up for all the peoples

of Russia an age of socialism. The fundamental economic, social, political, and cultural reforms that were carried out in our country under the wise leadership of the Leninist Communist Party provided for the powerful upsurge of the Kirghiz nation from want and disenfranchisement to the summits of modern progress, to a free and happy, bustling life as one of the completely equal Soviet nations in the society of mature socialism.

Today the Kirghiz nation and the workers of Soviet Kirghizstan, like the rest of the Soviet citizens, executing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the May 1982 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, are preparing, by their new labor achievements, to welcome the great and glorious holiday of our entire boundless Motherland -- the sixtieth anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

As is noted in the CPSU Central Committee's decree entitled "The Sixtieth Anniversary of the Formation of the USSR," the sixtieth anniversary of the USSR is a remarkable event in the life of the Soviet nation and testimony to the triumph of the Leninist national policy of the CPSU and the historic achievements of socialism. On this glorious anniversary the Soviet Union shows itself to the entire world as a friendly family of completely equal republics that are jointly building communism. The sociopolitical and ideological unity of our society is monolithic and unshakable. The Soviet nation is consolidated, by means of its inviolable unanimity, around its beloved Communist Party, and the party's Central Committee headed by that true continuer of the great Leninist cause, that passionate warrior for peace and the happiness of nations, Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev.

It is noteworthy that the memorial to the outstanding Russian scientist and social figure, Petr Petrovich Semenov-Tyan-Shanskiy, to one of those who stood at the wellsprings of the friendship between the Russian and the Kirghiz peoples, contributed by all his activities to the reinforcement of that friendship, is being unveiled during the year of the sixtieth anniversary of the formation of the USSR -- the holiday of Soviet peoples who have been united in a single brotherly family headed by the great Russian people.

Looking at this monument, which commemorates the meeting between the researcher and the legendary Issyk-Kul', with the ancient and eternally young land of the Kirghiz, one wants to express sincere gratitude to its creators: RSFSR State Prize and Leninist Komsomol Prize winner, sculptor Vladimir Emil'yevich Gorevoy and to architect Nikita Anatol'yevich Sokolov. One should also note that the place where the memorial has been erected was felicitously selected. It is precisely in that area, as is attested to by the historical documents, that the first meeting between the great Russian traveler and the Kirghiz occurred.

We also express our gratitude to the collective of the Leningrad Order of the Red Banner of Labor Experimental Plant for Artistic Casting, Monumentskulptura, imeni M. G. Manizer, which promptly assured the casting of the memorial, and to our construction workers, who erected it within a short period of time.

The memorial to Petr Petrovich Semenov-Tyan-Shanskiy is not only the expression of acknowledgement by his descendants of the great scientific merits of the scientist, but also tribute of profound respect paid by the Kirghiz nation and by all the workers in the republic to a person who, by his activities, contributed to reinforcing the friendship between the Russian and the Kirghiz peoples.

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CSO: 1830/468

REGIONAL

JAPANESE-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY DELEGATION IN MINSK

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 19 Aug 82 p 3

[Article by BELTA: "Guests of the Republic Capital"]

[Text] A delegation of the department of the Japanese-Soviet Friendship Society of the Miyagi prefecture, headed by Khideo Khenmi, chairman of the branch, visited Minsk. Seday, administrative center of the prefecture, and Minsk are sister cities. N. L. Snezhkov, deputy chairman of the Belorussian Council of Ministers, received the Japanese guests on 17 August.

M. D. Zhukovskiy, deputy chairman of the gorsipolkom, received members of the delegation in the ispolkom of the Minsk city council of workers' deputies.

The delegation visited a worsted industrial complex. The managers and representatives of the social organizations of the enterprise spoke about the active participation of the workers in directing production and about the working and recreation facilities of the workers. The guests visited various departments of the complex, and inspected the House of Culture. On the same day the members of the delegation visited the displays of the Yanka Kupala Literary Museum.

We came to your country to express our resolution to strengthen our friendship with the Soviet people, and not to tolerate any opposition toward which the forces of reaction in Japan are striving, announced Simidzu Eyiti, the head of the bureau on problems of workers politics of the Central Council of Trade Unions of Japan, in an interview to BELTA correspondent.

He was in the capital of the republic among the delegation of peace supporters of Japan which visited Minsk yesterday.

I have never been in Belorussia, but have heard much about the sufferings which the last was brought to this country, said Simidzu Eyiti. Japan also lived through the tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The reminders of the American bomb explosions have remained with us until now. Not everyone, unfortunately, remembers about it. In Japan there are forces which are decidedly against the government plans to militarize Japan, and against the attempts of the reaction to penetrate the various spheres of social life. One goal today unites all honorable people of the world--the struggle for peace, and in this struggle we are in sympathy with the Soviet supporters of peace, emphasized the trade-union delegation from Japan.

The delegation, made up of trade-union and political activists of the Society of Japanese-Soviet Friendship, are spending two days in the capital of the republic. The guests are meeting with representatives of the Minsk community, and are visiting museums and places of interest.

CSO: 1800/1317

REGIONAL

KOLOTUKHA REPORT AT UKRAINIAN SUPREME SOVIET SESSION

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 10 Jul 82 p 4

[Report by Deputy Ya.Ya. Kolotukha, secretary of the Presidium of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet, to the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR, date not specified: "Concerning Ratification of Ukases of the Presidium of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet"]

[Text] Respected Comrade Deputies.

During the period since the fourth session of the 10th Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR has published a number of ukases, which, in accordance with Article 109 of the Constitution of the Ukrainian SSR are introduced for ratification by the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR. On behalf of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, permit me to report to you concerning them.

As you know, the May plenum of the CC CPSU approved the Food Program of the USSR for the period up to 1990 and at the same time ratified a number of decrees, which set out measures aimed at improving the administration of the agro-industrial complex. In accordance with the decrees which have been adopted in the rayons, krays, oblasts and autonomous republics agro-industrial associations are being formed with councils (soviets) of the respective associations as the higher administrative organs. In this regard the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet has made necessary amendments in the legislative acts concerning the powers of the local organs of authority.

In accordance with this, the Presidium of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet introduced on 4 June 1982, by means of an ukase, addenda and amendments to the laws concerning the oblast and rayon soviets of people's deputies of the Ukrainian SSR. These laws define the jurisdiction of those soviets with regard to the management of agriculture and other sectors of the agro-industrial complex, as well as the procedure for forming soviets in the respective agro-industrial associations. In particular, it was established that the formation of soviets in oblast and rayon agro-industrial associations and changes in their composition are to take place at sessions of the corresponding soviets of people's deputies.

Comrade deputies. In recent years our republic has implemented a number of measures to regulate the keeping of fur-bearing animals by private citizens in their households. In 1980 the Ukrainian Society of Rabbit Breeders and Amateur Breeders of Fur-Bearing Animals was established with responsibility for the organizational work among the masses of people to increase the production and sale to the state of production resulting from the breeding of rabbits and fur-bearing animals. The charter of this society stipulates that its members will be engaged in raising rabbits and non-carnivorous fur-bearing animals. At the same time it became common for citizens to keep as their personal property carnivorous fur-bearing animals, which were fed a large quantity of meat, fish, dairy and other valuable products; in addition, the state of hygiene in residential localities deteriorated, as a result of which the Presidium of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet received many complaints. Taking this into consideration, it issue an ukase which prohibits citizens from keeping carnivorous fur-bearing animals, including the silver-black fox, the polar fox, mink, etc. as of 1 June 1982. Administrative consequences in the form of a fine and confiscation of the animals were established for infractions of this ukase.

On 24 December 1981 an ukase was published "Concerning Administrative Consequences for Violation of the Rules for Karate Instruction." The ukase stipulates that a violation of the established rules for opening schools or groups for the study of the sport of karate or for selecting citizens to join them or for teaching in these groups using methods forbidden by the rules of the sport, or for self-instruction, i.e., instruction without permission of the appropriate organs, in the methods of karate will result in administrative consequences for the responsible persons or citizens in the form of a fine, which is levied by administrative committees which are part of the executive committees of the soviets of people's deputies.

At the same time criminal responsibility was also established for these infractions. This type of responsibility will attach to person who repeat this infraction after administrative penalties have been applied to them for illegal instruction in karate. In this case the guilty parties will receive punishment in the form of loss of freedom for an extended period or a substantial fine, and in appropriate cases there will be confiscation of property. In this connection, the necessary addenda to the Criminal and Criminal-Judicial Codes of the Ukrainian SSR have been made.

The establishment of administrative and criminal responsibility for this legal infraction is aimed at preventing and eradicating cases of illegal instruction in karate methods, which is used by certain persons for mercenary purposes and has a negative influence on the upbringing of a certain segment of young people.

A number of other changes and addenda have been made in the criminal legislation of the republic.

For example, an ukase of 16 December 1981 amended article 195¹ of the Criminal Code of the Ukrainian SSR. This article, in accordance with union-wide legislation, defines the responsibility of foreign citizens and persons without citizenship for malicious violation of the rules of residence in the USSR, as well as for non-observance of the rules concerning transit passage through USSR territory. Responsibility on the basis of the above-indicated article of the Criminal Code applies to these persons if they have been subjected within a period of a year to administrative penalties for violation of these rules.

On 17 May 1982 an ukase was adopted which amends the Criminal Code of the Ukrainian SSR on the subject of responsibility for petty theft of state or public property. Article 85 of this Code has been supplemented by a new section, which stipulates responsibility for petty theft of parts from motor vehicles, tractors, agricultural and other equipment when they are being moved by rail, water or other means of transportation, as well as from places of permanent or temporary storage. At the same time responsibility has been somewhat increased for persons who were previously convicted for petty theft of state or public property or for more serious crimes and who have repeated the crime of petty theft. Clarification has also been introduced into that part of the Ukrainian SSR Criminal-Legal Code which concerns inquiries into matters concerning petty theft.

An ukase of 30 December 1981 amended the Ukrainian SSR Labor Code. The text of this code was brought into line with the national legislation concerning guarantees and compensation when moving to work in another locality. Clarifications were also made with regard to changes in certain organs of state administration.

On 11 January 1982 an ukase was published "Concerning Amendments and Addenda to the Civil-Legal Code of the Ukrainian SSR."

This ukase regulates, in accordance with national legislation, legal issues related to the consideration by courts of cases concerning the collection of late taxes or unassessed payments, concerning compensation for injury caused to a citizen by illegal actions by state or public organizations, as well as by persons acting in an official capacity, and in addition, concerning the order of priority for satisfaction of requirements concerning penalties based on court orders.

The speaker also submitted for approval by the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet ukases concerning the appointment and release from the responsibility of certain persons who sit on the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR.

The Presidium of the Supreme Soviet requests consideration and approval of the draft laws of the Ukrainian SSR and decrees of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet concerning ratification of the ukases.

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lic health department. But once the oblast representatives entered upon a "second tour" of appearances, what had happened? The audiences became rarer, as did the questions. This is understandable: why should, for example, people hurry to the lecture hall once the "knots" propelling them there the first time are dissolved?

Sometimes this resulted in curious things happening. I was told how a public prosecutor arrived at a settlement. Peasants gathered in the rural clubroom.

The visitor asked: "Any questions?"

But not one hand was raised.

"Well, then, I'll lecture to you about the struggle against speculation and other antisocial manifestations."

Those present had enough tact to stay until the end of the lecture. But when the speaker thanked them for their attention, the village teacher stood up and said:

"This is a good lecture. But in our village there is not even one speculator. There are plenty of them in the neighboring rayon seat, Zaleshchiki. That's where you should be giving your lecture--and perhaps administering the law as well. What we need is a lecturer on atheism."

On analyzing the results of the Political Days held, and the subject matter of the speakers, we realized that in a number of cases the meetings began to be of a purely formal nature. The main thing to some comrades was to have presented a speech in the rayon, without giving thought to its effectiveness.

As I pointed out previously, teams of speakers used to give lectures in the same places. In the rayon seats, for example, the lectures were given at the political education office of the rayon party committee, the rayon house of culture, club-rooms, and agitation offices. On the one hand, this sounds good, because the address is always the same. But on the other, the audience also is the same. What is its interest?

To encompass as large a number of people as possible and to gain greater familiarity with public moods, it was decided to go directly to the collectives, regardless of whether some of them consist of 30 and others of 300 workers. Each place has its own problems and each collective has its own interests; after all, they are living people who work for a common goal.

Many questions can be answered operatively. The more complex questions are transmitted to the concerned authorities, their resolution is monitored, and the people who asked these questions are kept posted accordingly, so that they no longer haunt the offices of various institutions, since they are aware that not one signal will be disregarded.

The striving to listen to everyone and answer everyone's questions reduces complaints and prevents misunderstandings and rumors. The people talk openly about their grievances, and there are no passive listeners at meetings.

There is another approach. In Ternopol' Oblast the problems of the ideological toughening of the youth and of counter-acting the bourgeois ideology are extremely topical. The point is that until 1939 many inhabitants of our and other Western oblasts have migrated across the ocean. Soem of them even now send here to their kinsfolk parcels and sometimes letters containing falsehoods about "enslaved Ukraine," rhetoric about "democracy in the free world." Thus where are lectures, speeches, and talks about the two ways of life more needed? Among the collective of the Combine-Harvester Plant, which has long been known for its high [political] awareness, or at the Kosov village in Chortkovskiy Rayon where letters of this kind arrive not infrequently? However, one or five lectures alone will not be enough. It has become our custom to continue the Political Days in the form of meetings, thematic soirees, talks at agitation offices, lectures with films, and disputes with the participation of the entire population.

However, the reader should not gain the impression that the system of conducting Political Days in Ternopol' land has been completely streamlined and that we are free of shortcomings in this work. Shortcomings exist, of course. There occur instances in which persuasive talk and ability to inspire confidence are supplanted by mere generalizations. In places (for example, in Podvolochisskiy Rayon) there is not so far, as turned out, any clear schedule for appearances by lecturers and no adequate response has been made to comments and suggestions of working people. Some leading workers avoid engaging in educational work on the ground that they are too busy. Some party organizations do not adequately mobilize local forces for participation in Political Days and instead rely too much on visiting lecturers and speakers.

We are aware of all these shortcomings and we try to eliminate them and focus the efforts of party organizations on having the level of ideological-educational work meet the requirements posed by the 26th CPSU Congress.

1386

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REGIONAL

LITHUANIAN AGROINDUSTRIAL COMMISSION MEETS

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 11 Sep 82 p 1

[EL'TA [Lithuanian News Agency] item: "Improving the Purchasing of Fruits and Berries"]

[Text] A session of the Commission of Questions of the Agro-industrial Complex, of the Presidium of the LiSSR Council of Ministers, has been held. The participants discussed the manner in which, within the system of Litpotreboysuz and the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Management, the purchasing of fruits and berries from the public is proceeding.

It was noted that, for the republic as a whole, the purchasing of fruits and berries has been organized rather well; the purchase points are operating smoothly; the precise hours of their operation have been established; and the residents can, at a time that is convenient for them, bring in and sell their produce at the established purchase prices.

However, in a few places this work has been organized unsatisfactorily. For example, on 4 September the administration of the Vilnius Canned Good Plant, of the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Management (director, I. Sakaluskas), without coordinating it with the rayon organizations, informed the workers of the Gul'binay Poultry-Raising Sovkhoz that he would carry out the purchase of fruits although the territory of that farm pertains to the zone of the procurement activities of the rayon consumer union. On the indicated dates the Vilnius Canned Goods Plant did not send any procurement agents, and the residents with their prepared produce spent the entire day and were unable to participate in harvesting operations. This situation was also created because the Vilnius rayon consumer union had not yet fulfilled the instruction of the rayon executive committee concerning the organizing on the territory of that farm a point for the purchase of fruit.

The Commission on Questions of the Agroindustrial Complex demanded that the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Management and the board of governors of Litpotreboysuz and the Vilnius Rayon Executive Committee the immediate elimination of the shortcomings, the strict punishment of the guilty officials, and the proper organizing of the purchase of orchard produce from the public.

Notice was taken of a report from the Minister of Fruit and Vegetable Management, V. Eynoris, that the ministry board had discussed that question: as a result of his crude violations of the established procedure for organizing the purchase of fruits, the director of the Vilnius Canned Goods Plant, I. Sakalauskas had been removed from the position that he occupied.

The commission required the Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Management, the Ministry of the Food Industry, Litpotrebsoyuz, and the rayon executive committees to guarantee that, within the near future, wherever is necessary, additional points will be created for the purchase of fruits and berries, with the scheme for the placement of those points to be approved at the rayon executive committees, and with the working schedule and the purchase prices being established and publicized. The established procedure must be observed, and any officials who violate that procedure will be brought to the strictest accountability.

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REGIONAL

LITHUANIAN AGROINDUSTRIAL COMMISSION HOLDS FIRST MEETING

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 6 Aug 82 p 1

[El'ta communique: "On the Agenda of the Day: the Progress of Harvesting and and Procurements" under the rubric "At the Commission on Problems of the Republic Agroindustrial Complex"]

[Text] The first session of the Commission on Problems of the Agroindustrial Complex under the Presidium of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers has been held. It was chaired by its chairman, Yu. Bernatavichyus, Deputy Chairman of the Lithuanian SSR Council of Ministers.

The commission listened to a report by M. Grigalyunas, the Minister of Agriculture, on the progress of harvesting and procurements, as well as to a report by M. Buzhlis, the Minister of Meat and Dairy Industry, L. Karetskas, the Minister of Procurements, V. Eynoris, the Minister of Fruit and Vegetable Farming, and Yu. Shipily, the Deputy Minister of the Food Industry, on the preparation of the enterprises and organizations under their jurisdiction for the procurements and processing of agricultural products.

It was noted that, in the course of fulfilling the decisions of the May (1982) Plenum of the CC CPSU, most of the republic's farms were ready to reap grain and commenced this operation in a well-organized manner. The farms of the Alituskiy, Kapsukskiy, Vilkavishskiy, Lazdiyskiy, Shakyayskiy, Kaunasskiy, and certain other rayons have already harvested a sizable amount of grain. However, some farms in the Rokishskiy, Anikshchyayskiy, Moletskiy, Trakayskiy, Ukmergskiy, Utenskiy, Shilal'skiy, and Vil'nyusskiy rayons were slow to commence the harvesting campaign.

At this time of the year grain takes not just days but hours to ripen, and the least delay will adversely result the end-results of the harvest. During reaping it is important to properly coordinate the operation of combine harvesters, other equipment, and transport, and, if necessary, harvesting should be done by separate techniques. The harvesting "conveyer belt" should operate smoothly and on the basis of scientific recommendations and advanced knowhow.

It is highly important to use proper techniques of harvesting the seed-grain plots and preparing high-grade seeds. All farms should stock up on seeds of grain and pulse crops as well as clover.

A resolute struggle should be waged against harvest losses and the crops should be protected against fire and pilferage. At the same time, grain sales to the state should not be delayed. At the grain reception stations every hour and every minute of the use of motor transport should be utilized. Farms should deliver only quality grain to these stations.

In addition to reaping grain, well-organized work to prepare the soil for the planting of winter crops should be carried out. There should be no delays either in pulling flax, harvesting early potatoes and vegetables, and delivering these crops to the state.

At the session it was pointed out that, during the harvesting season, farmers should receive greater assistance from material-technical supply organizations. Operative servicing of equipment, timely deliveries of fuels and lubricants, patronage assistance, the on-the-spot feeding of field workers, and daily assessment of socialist competition represent instruments ensuring a satisfactory pace and high quality of operations. This should be of constant concern to republic and rayon organizations.

The first-cutting grass has in the main been harvested on the farms. At present the after-grass is being cut and grass fodder harvested from non-agricultural lands is being prepared. However, only 6.2 fodder units of grass fodder per head of cattle have been prepared on the farms--this is somewhat less than in a like period last year.

Special care to complement the stocks of that fodder should be taken by the farms of the Shal'chinikskiy, Raseynskiy, Tauragskiy, and Alituskiy rayons. The plans for the production of these types of fodder are obligatory to all farms.

In view of the current dry weather, all the irrigation facilities on the farms should be operational. The Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Management and the rayon executive committees have been given the powers to ensure their reliable operation.

At the session it was emphasized that the ministries of food industry, meat and dairy industry, fruit and vegetable farming, and procurements, made satisfactory preparations for the purchase and processing of crops, cattle, and poultry. Storage and weighing facilities have been improved. This year much greater quantities of products will be purchased on the spot and shipped by means of public transport following their quality assessment directly on the farms. However, the attendant problems have not yet been conclusively resolved. The ministries named above should accomplish these tasks more operatively.

At the commission's session an address was delivered by V. Astrauskas, secretary of the CC of the Lithuanian CP.

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CSO: 1800/1080

REGIONAL

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON HORTICULTURE HELD IN TALLINN

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 18 Aug 82 p 1

[ETA report: "Blooms for the Gardens"]

[Text] On 17 August an international conference of trade-union centers of socialist countries and community organizations concerned with collective amateur horticulture opened in Tallinn. Taking part in this were delegations from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Czechoslovakia and the USSR.

The conference was opened by N. Yuganson, member of the bureau of the Estonian CP Central Committee, in the name of All-Union Central Council of Professional Trade-Unions, the organizers of the forum. He emphasized that the meeting is taking place during a time when regular trade-union conferences are taking place in most of the fraternal socialist countries. Ties among these massive worker organizations are developing and strengthening. An example of this is this meeting. Studying the effective experiments of friends and their wider application serves as a useful goal--in increasing the production of food.

A. Norak, chairman of the Tallinn gorispolkom greeted the guests. He spoke about the participation of the workers of the republic capital in putting into practice the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the May (1982) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and the realization of the food program.

A. Yakovlev, head of the Soviet delegation and a AUCCTU department chief spoke about the activities of the country's amateur gardeners and their problems. Papers by all other heads of delegations were also heard. The participants of the conference became acquainted with several of the horticultural cooperatives in Tallinn. There are about 900 of these altogether in our republic.

The delegation laid flowers at the V. I. Lenin monument.

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REGIONAL

MORE AGRICULTURAL CADRES BEING TRAINED IN ESTONIA

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 26 Aug 82 p 1

[ETA report: "Attention to the Young Cadres of the Countryside", appearing under the rubric 'Great Pedagogical Council of the Workers of Vocational and Technical Education'.]

[Text] During the past five-year plan the number of participants in the system of vocational education in Estonia has increased by five thousand--accounting for the construction of five new schools, and the opening of new departments and affiliates. This was announced on 26 August in Tallinn at the republic pedagogical conference of workers of the system of vocational school education in Estonia, at which E. Alas, first deputy chairman of the Estonian SSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education (Gosprofobra), presented a paper.

In the past year almost eight thousand qualified specialists were prepared in educational institutions for the various branches of the national economy. Construction of three professional technical schools was begun.

In carrying out the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and of the May plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the workers of Gosprofobra are paying special attention to the preparation of agricultural cadres. In the coming year the training of skilled personnel in machine-building, machine operators for stock-raising farms, repair technicians in agricultural technology, and for horticultural establishments and vegetable farms will be stressed. In this connection the use of the broad base of experimental and progressive ideas amassed at the best vocational training schools of Estonia and other republics is of great importance. Taking part in the conference was E. Grechkina, Estonian minister of education.

CSO: 1800/1268

REGIONAL

UKRAINE KOMSOMOL VIEWS FOOD PROGRAM

[Editorial Report] Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian on 29 August 1982 publishes on page 3 a 1,000 word RATAU article on the plenum of the Ukrainian Komsomol Central Committee held in Kiev on 28 August. First Secretary A. I. Korniyenko and other officials at the plenum, according to the article, spoke of the need for Komsomol organizations and members to intensify their efforts in the agroindustrial sector in order to help ensure the success of the Food Program. Komsomol organizations of some oblasts and rayons were criticized for failing to provide sufficient assistance to youth collectives engaged in crop production and for failing to attract youth to work in animal raising. The plenum called for "fewer proclamations, less rhetoric," and "more businesslike conduct, objectivity, and ability to complete what has been begun." Organizational questions were also examined, the article said. The plenum released B. V. Soldatenko from his duties as second secretary of the Ukrainian Komsomol "in connection with his transfer for training." V. I. Mironenko was elected second secretary, and P. M. Simonenko secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee.

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